

JPRS 77145

9 January 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2343



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU, ANGOLAN DEFENSE MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD271932 Addis Ababa Radio in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT
27 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, today met and held talks on bilateral relations with Comrade Col Pedro Maria Tonha, Politburo member of the Workers' Party of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement and minister of defense.

Comrade Col Pedro Maria conveyed on the occasion the comradely greetings of his excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola to the PMAC, the Ethiopian people and the comrade chairman. He stated that the working visit of the delegation would contribute towards the strengthening of the friendly ties between the two fraternal countries. The communist leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu, said in reply that since unity is the main weapon of struggle for Africans, it should be further strengthened to ensure genuine independence of the African peoples.

Last night, Ethiopia's minister of national defense, Comrade Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, said the struggle of the heroic peoples of Angola and Ethiopia for the cause of Africa will come out victorious. The defense minister, who is also member of the Standing Committee of the PMAC and COPWE Executive Committee member, was speaking at a dinner he gave in Addis Ababa in honor of the high-level Angolan delegation led by Comrade Col Pedro Maria.

The minister described the Angolan struggle as Africa's symbol of progressiveness which genuine revolutionaries should support in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The two countries, said the minister, have common similarities and could benefit from exchanges of experiences.

Comrade Col Pedro Maria, the leader of the Angolan delegation, said on his part the two peoples of revolutionary Ethiopia and Angola have an important role to play in the struggle against the archenemy, South Africa.

CSO: 4407

GUINEA-BISSAU-CAPE VERDE RELATIONS WORSENING

Cape Verde 'Bitter'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] Cidade da Praia, 27 Nov—Cape Verde reacted yesterday with "sarcasm and bitterness" to the Bissau Revolutionary Council's decision to try President Aristides Pereira for having been chief of information services of the PAIGC, while the new Bissau regime, which has already been recognized by the USSR, declares it is "certain" there was a plan to assassinate Bernardo Vieira ("Nino").

Commenting on the press conference held in Bissau with the Revolutionary Council, in power since the 14 November coup, the Cape Verdian radio justified the "sarcasm," saying: "It would not enter the head of any minimally sane individual to attempt to try the chief of state of a foreign country.

"This is a monstrosity in the area of international jurisprudence and a demonstration of total ignorance and disregard of the elementary international standards that govern relations between states," the radio declared.

"We are bitter," the radio said, because the members of the Revolutionary Council "present a base image of themselves, while they present a degrading picture of the freedom fighters of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and of the victorious armed struggle for national liberation, led by the PAIGC."

In view of this situation, the Praia radio broadcast posed two questions: "Incompetence or betrayal? And to what length can the Bissau Revolutionary Council go?"

The new authorities in Bissau declare that the plans to eliminate Bernardo Vieira, plans said to be authored by Luis Cabral and what is described as "his gang," were to have been carried out on the night before the 14 November coup d'etat, and are now being divulged in detail by sources connected with the new government.

These revelations are seen as a way of giving credibility to recent statements by the new leader, according to which one of his reasons for leading the coup was that his life was in danger.

According to the new Bissau authorities, Umaru Djalo, former defense minister and chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, was given the assignment of assassinating "Nino."

Meanwhile, according to ANOP [Portuguese News Agency], the USSR has recognized the new government in Bissau. According to ANOP, the Soviet gesture was communicated to Comrade Bernardo Vieira today by the Soviet ambassador in Lisbon.

Communicating his government's decision, Soviet Ambassador Lev Krilov requested an audience with the new Guinea-Bissau leader. The embassy described the meeting as "very warm."

According to the Portuguese news agency, Guinea-Bissau, which had requested emergency food aid from the United States, is now studying economic measures pertaining to the agriculture sector.

Well-informed sources said today that 4,000 tons of rice are expected in aid, and that 500 tons of sorghum and 4,000 tons of rice should arrive in Bissau in the next 2 weeks, representing a donation within the normal framework of U.S. aid to Guinea-Bissau.

From Praia it is reported that life has returned to normal and that the electoral campaign is already in progress for the 63 candidates for deputy to the National People's Assembly, to be elected by 22 "circuitos" on 7 December.

Pereira Trial Denied

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] Bissau, 29 Nov--The Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau today denied reports that it had been decided to try Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the PAIGC.

At the same time, the Revolutionary Council confirmed that an investigation of the People's Stores is in progress, to "redefine the goals" of the enterprise.

Reports that the new government in Guinea-Bissau intends to try the highest leader of the PAIGC and president of Cape Verde were circulated by FRANCE PRESSE.

The Revolutionary Council's denial appeared in a communique in which it was also noted that comments on the situation in Guinea-Bissau have never been objective and unbiased.

6362

CSO: 4401

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

TANZANIAN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON RUSTLERS KILLED IN KENYA

LD271900 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 27 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The government today confirmed that the 22 people killed last Monday by Kenyan police at Talek along the Tanzania-Kenya border were its nationals. The people, armed with arrows, bows and guns, were killed after they had crossed into Kenya to steal cattle.

A government statement issued in Dar es Salaam today said that those who were involved in the incident were not members of the Tanzania armed forces. They were Tanzanians living along the border in Mara region. The statement said the government has strongly condemned the act of crossing the border into a neighboring state to steal cattle as an act of lawlessness.

Following the government's announcement, Kenya has been asked to return the bodies of the 22 Tanzanians for burial by their relatives. The statement said since Kenya announced the killing of the Tanzanians last Tuesday, the government has been making thorough investigations and has confirmed that its nationals had been slain.

The statement explained that a gang of cattle rustlers entered Kenya and stole 400 head of cattle. As they were driving the animals to Tanzania, they were interrupted by Kenyan police and game scouts, resulting in the killing of the 22 people in a skirmish that ensued.

The government said two of the cattle thieves who managed to flee back to Tanzania have been identified, and one of them is helping the police in their investigations. It said the long-standing problem of cattle rustling along the Tanzania-Kenya border was known to authorities of the two states, and many people have lost their lives in skirmishes which often occurred during cattle raids on both sides of the border. The statement added that this is the first time a large number of people have been killed in a single incident.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN-DJIBOUTI MINISTERS MEET--Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam today received Mr Aden Robdeh Awaleh, minister of commerce, transportation and tourism of the Republic of Djibouti, currently visiting Ethiopia. During the meeting, which took place at the Grand Palace Mr Aden Robdeh Awaleh conveyed to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam the warm greetings of Mr Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti. [Excerpt] [LD191622 Addis Ababa Radio in Amharic to neighboring countries 1030 GMT 18 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

PLANNING OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS' AIMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 4

[Text] Comrade Roberto de Almeida, Central Committee secretary for economic development and planning granted an important interview a few days ago to Angola's People's Television, in which he commented on a number of issues in today's economic life of Angola in light of the forthcoming Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party. In answer to a question on the work carried out by the preparatory socioeconomic committee of the First Extraordinary Congress of which he is a member, Comrade Roberto de Almeida said that the analysis of the various documents prepared by work groups constituted by multi-level elements--and specifically those documents related to agriculture, industry, civil construction, domestic trade, transports and communications, oil, electric power, health, social affairs and education--has been completed. The reports on culture and sports are now in the process of being analyzed. Finally, the preparatory committee will review the sociopolitical sectors (justice and cooperation), as well as economic subjects such as planning, finance and banking.

Roberto de Almeida noted that "during this phase, we have attempted to analyze the degree of implementation of the directives issued by the 1977 congress, and we have tried to ferret out the reasons for failing to achieve the goals set by the plans which were prepared at that time. We have also sought to outline prospects for the orientation to be followed during the next 5 years, from 1981 to 1985.

"Obviously, this has not been an easy task, but we have been fortunate to have received excellent cooperation from most of the ministries and state secretariats."

In answer to a question on the methods to be followed for the preparation of the Extraordinary Congress, as well as on its objectives, Roberto de Almeida said that the congress will seek to improve national life in every field. The congress will issue clear and precise directives for economic development up to 1985; all the militants should be aware that increased efforts will be demanded during the next 5 years and past errors should serve as lessons to achieve a more rigorous implementation of the directives issued by the party. On the study by the militant masses of these economic directives, Comrade Roberto de Almeida said:

"I believe that the militants must understand that all the documents to be presented to the congress, which will be first discussed at the grassroots level, can only be discussed in a spirit of positive criticism. I would also like to say that in some instances the straight-forwardness of these documents may induce discouragement among some militants.

"Obviously, these documents will be reviewed and studied with due respect to our present realities, to our situation today in regard to the political-military problems we must face, which constitute a deviation of our orientation in the economic field, since a very large proportion of human and material resources must be devoted to them. It is possible that some of the directives issued by the 1977 congress may have been tinged with exaggerated optimism, and may not have taken into account the situation created by our neighbors, and in particular by South Africa's aggressive policy. We should also not forget that the very year proclaimed by our Political Bureau as the "Year of Agriculture" was unsuccessful due to, among other reasons, climatic conditions such as poor rainfall which contributed toward the failure to reach our objectives."

Additionally, there are other factors which should be considered: the lack of experience in many fields, the still poor economic coordination, inexperience in planning and spotty control in a number of sectors, as Comrade Roberto de Almeida stressed in the course of the interview granted to Angola's People's Television.

This official also noted that the kind of system that can exercise control at the level of our economy must necessarily receive the cooperation of all organisms and it should not be expected that control be exercised only by the Ministry of Planning or the Ministry of Finance. This control must exist within the units of production themselves, within all enterprises, all manufacturing units and within agricultural centers and cooperatives. In other words, control must be exercised at every level; only thus will it be possible to foster the gradual development of Angolan economic life.

A Change in Methods, Not in Economic Policy

The Central Committee secretary for economic development and planning was able to clarify a question regarding the prospects for economic development during the next 5-year period. In answer to a question on whether the congress may adopt a new economic policy for the country, he said that the main lines of our development represent a political choice made on the night of 11 November 1975; this choice is abundantly clear and has determined that scientific socialism is the strategic objective of our revolution, setting, by its very existence, a certain definitive policy for economic development which is able to establish the material bases of such a political option.

Roberto de Almeida stressed that "we cannot speak of a new economic policy, for the simple reason that this would entail a change in our political option, and this is unthinkable."

"There will be, of course, a change in methods. There will be new control systems which will be implanted throughout the country and at the level of all national economic centers so as to ensure that the implementation of all directives be more efficient, and, above all, to guarantee that such implementation be a constant matter of concern to those structures which must coordinate and audit it.

"We have witnessed so far a degree of 'laissez-faire,' a certain liberalism within these organisms; this situation must naturally be conclusively dealt with. We would be unable, otherwise, to carry out the directives which the congress will issue.

"Evidently, this is only possible if each militant will become fully conscious that he is an active element of the party, an element who must do his part so that this control and this review become increasingly more rigorous and efficient."

Increased Responsibilities

Asked whether the congress may adopt a set of directives aimed at eliminating the obstacles to the implementation of the economic orientations, Comrade Roberto de Almeida said that the congress will, of course, provide the orientation for the economic policy that our country will follow from now on. It will certainly also formulate a method providing for better linkage between all these organisms so as to attain more efficient coordination, something that has not been achieved so far.

He added that the congress will seek to define more concretely the duties of the various sectors and, above all, will attribute full responsibility to each sector for the achievement of the tasks assigned to it.

According to Comrade Roberto de Almeida, it is also possible to state at this time that the implantation of the people's power will provide considerable support for the implementation of the directives to be issued by the congress, given the fact that all organisms at a truly national level (provinces, municipalities, communes) will be receiving these directives in a more direct manner.

Restructuring the State Apparatus

"I must say," Roberto de Almeida added further on in answer to a question on the eventual modification of the structures of the state apparatus within the framework of the congress' decisions, "that, in accordance to a decision made at last month's meeting of the Central Committee on economic issues, a commission was formed to study the restructuring of the state apparatus in order to render it more efficient and better coordinated; thus, we shall be able to provide for better interconnections and increasingly direct relations between all these organisms, consequently achieving a more integrated operation. This commission has not yet completed its task, but I can state that it is working hard, and it will of course present concrete proposals for the restructuring of the state apparatus."

The next question asked by Angola's People's Television was on the subject of whether exaggerated optimism prevailed in the formulation of economic plans or whether these were inadequately implemented. The party's Central Committee official replied:

"I suppose you can say it was both. However, we must also keep in mind that the available economic data in 1977, only 2 years after independence, were not solid enough and could not be unquestioningly trusted. Moreover, one must think of the situation that prevailed in our country in the pre-independence and post-independence periods, generating a certain instability in the labor field, indiscipline in work places and a large rate of absenteeism in our units of production aggravated by difficulties in the means of transportation, in the acquisition of foodstuffs, in equipment, etc. Naturally, all these conditions prevented us from coming even close to the objectives set by the First Congress.

"When I previously referred to exaggerated optimism, I did it with full cognizance that these directives were outlined in a manner perhaps entirely based on facts in relation to some sectors. In this respect, however, we must emphasize the deficiencies present in some organisms that prevent the implementation of these directives for various reasons. It also happens that sometimes the orientations provided by the First Congress were wrongly interpreted.

"In the course of our work, we found out that there was an incorrect interpretation of the directives of the 1977 First Congress in a number of sectors. It appears from this that the organisms did not carry out the congress' orientations because they understood them differently."

Some Difficulties Are Understandable

The next question was: "But how can this be so after 3 years?"

"This can only be explained because no control was exercised in the course of the implementation of the directives. We have had regular reviews, and there is even a resolution ordering the sectors to prepare monthly reports to be presented to the comrade president; but unfortunately, these directives are not always faithfully executed. Therefore, a number of problems crop up which can only be detected when a general and more exhaustive review of the entire procedure has been made."

In answer to the question of whether political factors can or cannot influence economic matters, such as the problems of lack of authority and discipline, Comrade Roberto de Almeida noted that the deficiencies of a structural nature present at the moment are natural. He referred also to the fact that a number of laws must still be approved which will greatly influence Angolan economic life, such as the law on labor justice and the laws regarding work tribunals. "These are essential mechanisms through which economic activity can be controlled and properly assisted, and we do not possess them at this time. This explains why, for the most part, a number of failures and various unacceptable errors still exist.

"Evidently, following the Extraordinary Congress, the party will have the necessary mechanisms that will enable it to exercise greater authority over the implementation of its directives. We are already aware that, unfortunately, this is not always the case, because quite often, a spirit of 'laissez-faire' can be noted and many times directives and guidelines are incorrectly applied. Of course, the party and Central Committee departments should then act more timely in order to prevent an aggravation of the situation."

In conclusion, Roberto de Almeida said: "I can state that the need for improved coordination among all sectors is one of the problems that will be clearly defined during the congress because a lack of coordination can still be noted during the implementation phase of the activities of various sectors. A satisfactory degree of inter-connection and good cooperation among all the organisms do not as yet exist; it will, therefore, be necessary to mandate this kind of cooperation so that the problems deriving from the carelessness of certain given sectors not seriously affect all the others."

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

MPLA DESERTERS JOIN UNITA--The Angolan National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] says that 417 members of the Marxist MPLA government deserted to join UNITA since early last month. In a communique issued in Paris and Brussels by the European office of UNITA the organization says that in the past 30 days UNITA has destroyed 6.5 kilometers of railway track on the Benguela railway; 8 locomotives and 17 trucks were also destroyed. UNITA said it will not allow the railway to operate until all Cubans have left Angola. [Text] [LD191950 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Dec 80]

LUANDA PORT CONGESTION--Luanda, Dec 21 (AFP)--Merchandise is piling up again at Luanda Port, causing serious congestion, because of poor administrative control, bureaucratic obstruction and absenteeism, Angola's state-run labor federation said today. The National Union of Angolan Workers said a delegation led by transport and communications minister Fautino Muteka had recently visited the port and found problems almost identical to those that existed in May when President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos made an inspection visit. The union said goods that had been unloaded were piling up in warehouses, and that something had to be done about the developing congestion. After his visit, Mr Dos Santos had denounced administrative failures and saboteurs of the revolutionary process. Such people have come in for much criticism at the special congress of the ruling popular movement for the liberation of Angola that is in session here now. [Text] [AB211237 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 21 Dec 80]

MPLA MEMBERSHIP--Luanda, 28 Nov--The MPLA-Labor Party currently has 26,000 members, according to a count taken after a 2 1/2-year recruitment campaign. There are 12,000 full members and 14,000 provisional members. Among the peasants there are 6,500 members. The data were released by the party leadership and reported yesterday by the Angolan news agency ANGOP. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 p 10] 6362

CSO: 4401

BENIN

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--A cooperation agreement was signed this afternoon between a delegation of Radio Bulgaria and officials of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Office of Benin. Under the agreement both countries will exchange cultural documents, including [word indistinct] programs, information and radio equipment. They will also organize visits by experts of radio techniques and production. [Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

GOUKOUNI CALLED AL-QADHDHAFI'S 'PUPPET'--Yaounde, 27 Dec (AFP)--The Libyan intervention in Chad makes the president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), Mr Goukouni Oueddei, look like a puppet in Al-Qadhdhafi's hands, the daily newspaper CAMEROON TRIBUNE indicates. In a long analysis of the Chad situation made by its assistant director, Henri Bandolo, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE asserts that with the victory not assuring us that the war has ended, the new turn that President Goukouni has given to events--which henceforth make him look like a puppet in Al-Qadhdhafi's hands--does not enhance his remarkable image. For the CAMEROON TRIBUNE, many Chad nationalists are now ready to take up their weapons again and fight Libyan occupation. Under these conditions, the paper continues, the occupation constitutes a valid argument giving their war legitimacy, an argument that is bound to be supported by a section of the international community which opposes all forms of foreign military occupation. On the attitude of France in this conflict, the paper says that it was equivocal and that this can give a certain credence to rumors of a secret agreement between France and Libya to share Chad. One wonders if the Libyan army did not penetrate into Chad thinking seriously that the French Army could intervene, the CAMEROON TRIBUNE writes. It then explains. But one has not forgotten [word indistinct] that Libya is a great producer of oil and a great customer of French firms. [Text] [AB271313 Paris AFP in French 1039 GMT 27 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ARAB LOAN--The Arab Bank for African Economic Development will loan 2.4 million dollars to Cape Verde to finance a fish development project, it was announced in Khartoum. The grant is repayable in 12 years at an annual interest rate of four percent, after a three-year period of grace. [Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT 22 Dec 80]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--Cape Verde and Italy have signed two cooperation agreements--one on social security and the other on Italian food aid providing 2,000 tons of rice to Cape Verde. The social security agreement will protect the rights of Cape Verdian citizens in Italy. The number of Cape Verdian in Italy is estimated at 8,000, the majority being women. Italy is the first country with which Cape Verde has signed such an agreement. The second agreement is to cover the food deficit caused by the drought which has again struck Cape Verde, reducing its agricultural production this year by 86 percent. The documents were signed by Libero de Lacs, Italian deputy minister of external affairs, and Jose Brito, the Cape Verdian secretary of state for cooperation. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0824 GMT 20 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ERITREAN ADMINISTRATORS VISIT SUDAN—A high-level delegation from northern Ethiopia led by Comrade Fikru Wolde Tinsaye, regional administrator of Eritrea, returned to Asmara the day before yesterday after a week-long official tour of eastern Sudan. This was in line with the recent Ethio-Sudanese agreement to further strengthen their friendly relations through such appropriate periodic measures. During its stay in eastern Sudan, the Ethiopian delegation held lengthy and fruitful talks on bilateral relations with the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] representatives of the Eastern Province headed by H. E. (Sa'id Abdurahman Sulayman), commissioner of the Red Sea Province and the provincial secretary general of the SSU. At the end of the talks a draft resolution was ratified and endorsed by the delegations. On the recommendation of the political and military affairs committees of the two countries, both have agreed to curtail all illegal movements at the border of the two regions. Talks were also held on cooperation in economic construction and trade exchange between the two countries and on ways of repatriating refugees. [Excerpts] [LD271514 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 27 Dec 80 EA]

ELF MOVEMENT 'DISINTEGRATING'—A former key operative of the so-called ELF [Eritrean Liberation Front] secessionists says that the bandit gang is fast disintegrating and demoralized as more and more of its members abandon it. Twenty-year-old Abel Gebre Mikael, former field commander and cadre of the Eritrean separatist band, said after giving himself up to a unit of the Second Revolutionary Liberation Army recently that today more than ever before, people who had been recruited into the ELF and several of its ranks [as heard] are realizing the bankruptcy of the entire secessionist movement and that they are taking every opportunity of decamping and resuming normal life. He pointed out that large numbers of people who had been misguided into joining the separatist gang are ready to hand themselves over to security forces on the Eritrean-Tigre fronts in full realization that the Ethiopian revolution is genuine and the struggle of the Ethiopian broad masses intrinsically socialist. He also stated that the normalization of relations between Ethiopia and the Sudan has had a most demoralizing and crippling effect on the entire secessionist movement. [Text] [LD261904 Addis Ababa Radio in English to neighboring countries 1530 GMT 26 Dec 80 EA]

BRIEFS

CONSTITUTION MODIFICATION--Banjul, 22 Dec (AFP)--Gambia's constitution will be modified after the congress of the Ruling Progressive People's Party [PPP], which is due next May, President Dawda Jawara indicated during a meeting in Banjul on Sunday. Sir Dawda, who is the PPP secretary general, did not give details of the manner in which the constitution will be modified, but observers think that the change will bring about a decentralization of power, with, in particular, the creation of a Prime Ministry. During this meeting, President Jawara called the PPP a socialist party. It is the first time, it is noted, that he gives the designation to his party. During the same meeting, he also declared that the PPP is seeking membership in the Socialist International and the Socialist Interafrican to be created in the future. According to observers, these changes are not unrelated to the fears of trouble during last October in the Gambian capital and which entailed both the severing of diplomatic ties with Libya and the intervention of Senegalese troops at the request of the Gambian Government. Gambia is already practicing a multi-party policy (the opposing National Congress Party has 5 seats in parliament as against 29 for the ruling party) and if she also opts for a Socialist Party, the PPP will meet the conditions for adhering to the Socialist International, observers point out. The ruling Socialist Party in Senegal, a country which completely surrounds Gambia, is member of the International and Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, the Senegalese President, is one of the founders of the Socialist International. The PPP is also member of the committee in charge of the preliminary work of the constitutive congress of the Inter-African Socialist, scheduled to take place in Tunis next February. [Text] [AB220748 Paris AFP in French 1701 GMT 22 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

GUINEA

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON SINGLE-PARTY SYSTEMS

AB221250 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Dakar, Senegal, Dec 22 (AFP)--President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has ruled Guinea as a one-party state for 22 years, says he still believes single-party systems give the best government in Africa but that they are not without problems.

Mr Sekou Toure's comments came in a speech to university graduates in Conakry that was broadcast on Guinean radio and monitored here.

He said the one-party system gives total power to the action of each people on itself, on the environment and on its relations with other peoples.

But, he said, such systems present dangers, as well.

Egoism, incompetence or treachery (of party leaders) can block the advance of the movement, compromise the free play of democratic forces and prevent free expression of members, in the egotistical goal of self-maintenance or of profiting from collective gains, Mr Sekou Toure said.

Multi-party arrangements, he said, often represented a hypocritical dispersion of the organization of the ruling class, especially in the bourgeois system. And he criticized African politicians who want to implant in their countries political or trade union blueprints from Europe, America or elsewhere.

The Guinean leader added: neither a multiplicity of political parties nor a single political option is a sure sign of the decree of democracy in a country.

Mr Sekou Toure, who rules through the Guinea Democratic Party, has often been accused of repression and of holding prisoner those who disagree with his regime.

Africa wide, there are about 20 countries with one-party systems, many of them French or Portuguese-speaking states. Several of the former British territories, however, including Zimbabwe, Botswana, Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria and Gambia, have multi-party parliamentary arrangements, as do Senegal and Morocco, former French colonies, and white-ruled South Africa.

Other states such as Niger, Chad, Mauritania and Ethiopia have no parties at all, although Ethiopia is in the process of organizing a Marxist party and Mauritania has announced a return to democratic institutions. Upper Volta had one of the most active political party systems on the continent until the military coup last month.

CSO: 4420

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

PRISONER RELEASE--Bernardo Vieira, the president of Guinea Bissau's Council of the Revolution, has said that shortly he intends to free Rafael Barboza, who was condemned to life imprisonment for high treason. [Text] [LD251600 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 25 Dec 80]

CSO: 4401

LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL FROM CHAD DISCUSSED

AB231751 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Dec 80 p 31

[Editorial by A. Bassole: "The Essential Point"]

[Text] It is still too early to rejoice about total peace. The meeting of the Organization of African Unity which opens in Lagos, Nigeria, this morning, as member of observers have put it, could take place in the greatest confusion.

In fact, contradictory information is circulating about the agenda of the meeting. A great part of African public opinion already wonders what topics the participants in the Lagos conference will discuss when no guideline has yet been established.

But this is not all. One of the main actors--and not the least important one--Mr Goukouni Oueddei, president of the transitional National Union Government, GUNT, has been repeating and repeating since Sunday that he will not go to Lagos. From his own point of view, the civil war is now over to the advantage of the governmental coalition, and it is therefore, in his opinion, no longer necessary to return to the Lome agreement. For him, the matter is closed, the more so since Hissein Habre's group, which is considered the splinter group, has been defeated.

It is obvious that the GUNT president's attitude is that of the winner. It is easy to understand: the comparative strength of forces is in his favor, and he is determined to behave according to the famous maxim that the strongest man is always right.

However, since this victory was achieved thanks to the help of Libyan troops, some of the countries neighboring Chad are of the opinion that there is still a problem. The primary problem, according to them, is Tripoli's interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign country in violation of the OAU charter. The second problem is the threat of destabilization which stems from this foreign presence on their borders.

As a matter of fact, everybody knows that Al-Qadhafi secretly dreams of one day successfully creating what he himself calls the "Islamic Federation

South of the Sahara." Since he proved in Ndjamea that he has one of the more powerful armies on the continent, on top of his petrodollars--which he does not yet know how to make good use of--it is anybody's guess how far the man of Islamization to the bitter end could go if nothing is done to stop him.

In light of the preceding remarks, one can say that in Lagos, the African heads of state will attempt to publicize the thesis of the necessity that Libyan troops be withdrawn from Chad. The serenity of the deliberations will in fact depend on this solution. If that is not achieved, meetings will follow meetings without settling the problem.

CSO: 4400

ASSISTANT MINISTERS, OTHERS RESHUFFLED

LD231320 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Dec 80 EA

[Text] His Excellency the president, Daniel Arap Moi, has made a number of appointments and transfers as follows:

Assistant Ministers:

Henry Cheboiwo--cooperative development [as heard, according to records that is his present post].

Mark Mwithaga transferred from the Ministry of Labor to Tourism.

Ngengi Muigai transferred from Ministry of Water Development to Ministry of Works.

F. P. Gumo from tourism to local government.

Ole Nampaso from Ministry of Works to the Ministry of Water Development.

Shariff Nassir from Commerce to the Ministry of Labor.

C.E.M. Ivuti from Ministry of Agriculture to Ministry of Commerce.

Permanent secretaries:

J. Muliro from Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Culture and Social Services.

J. Muchemi from the Ministry of Culture and Social Services to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

J. H. Wairagu from the Ministry of Water Development to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

J.H.O. Omino from Ministry of Works to the Ministry of Water Development.

J. Shamala from the Ministry of Commerce to the Ministry of Works.

J. Gituma from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to the Ministry of Commerce.

Changes in the chairmen of parastatals:

(F.M. Githunguri)--chairman of Development Finance Corporation of Kenya.

J. M. Seroney--chairman of Industrial Development Bank.

F. K. Maika--chairman of KENATCO [Kenya National Transport Company].

C. Lubembe--chairman of National Construction Corporation.

Prof D. (Taisoti)--chairman, Mumias Sugar Company.

(Aldi Galgalo)--chairman, Kenya Cashew Nut Company.

Kenya Airways Board of Directors:

Chairman--Mr Maina Wanjigi.

Members: Mr P. Ndegwa; Mr R. M. (Mwili); Mr G. W. (Boswell); Mr Andrew (Kiptun); and Mr P. K. (Njani).

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

UGANDAN PRIME MINISTER VISITS--A high-powered Ugandan delegation today called on His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi at State House, Nakuru. The Ugandan delegation, led by the country's prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, discussed matters pertaining to the close cooperation between the two countries, especially in the fields of trade, communications and border affairs. Other members of the Ugandan delegation included the minister for cooperation and marketing, Mr Yona Kanyamizi; the managing director, Uganda Commercial Bank, Mr (Richard Kaijika); the acting high commissioner-designate, Mr (David Mwaka); and other senior government officials. During the discussions which lasted for about 1 hour, President Moi was accompanied by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouko; the two ministers of state in the president's office, Messrs Nicholas Biwott and G. G. Kariuki; the minister for transport and communications, Mr Henry Kosgey; the minister for commerce, Mr Eliud Mwangi, and the chief secretary, Mr Kiereini. [Text] [LD271934 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1612 GMT 27 Dec 80 EA]

USE OF MOMBASA PORT--The Zairian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Ndaze Mataboro, has thanked the Kenya Government for allowing Zaire to use the port of Mombasa. The ambassador said this when he paid a courtesy call on an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Kamwathi Muniy, in his office yesterday. The two held talks on cooperation between their countries, and on international matters. Mr Muniy and Ambassador Mataboro observed that Kenyan-Zairian relations are good and that they should be continued and intensified. At another function yesterday Mr Muniy received the Bulgarian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Dimitar Pehov. The ambassador requested Kenya to participate in the trade fair which will be held in Bulgaria next year. Mr Muniy, on his part, asked the ambassador for more scholarships for Kenyan students. The two discussed matters of cooperation in science, medicine and culture and they also discussed international issues. [Text] [LD241138 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA]

TANZANIAN CATTLE RAIDERS SHOT--Twenty-two Tanzanian cattle raiders were shot dead inside the Masai-Mara Game Reserve when they were intercepted by a joint patrol of the Kenya police and the anti-poaching unit of the game rangers. A police report said that the incident happened yesterday afternoon when a gang of about 30 armed Tanzanians, some of them in military uniform, were sighted at Talek, on the Mara River inside the Masai-Mara Game Reserve. The police report says the Tanzanian raiders had earlier stolen 400 head of cattle from the Manyattas of Ole Nalibon and Ole Londo.

In a bid to recover the cattle, the report says, a fierce battle erupted between the raiders and the Kenya police. The battle, estimated to have lasted 2 hours, left 22 Tanzanians killed. No casualties were suffered by the Kenya police. A police patrol recovered all the stolen cattle, three automatic rifles, two rounds of ammunition and several bows and arrows. Other raiders fled back to Tanzania and the Kenya police had to abandon the chase. The police report says the area is being patrolled heavily. The recovered stolen cattle have already been returned to the owners. [Text] [LD231904 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Dec 80 EA]

UGANDANS WARNED--His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today issued a nononsense warning to Ugandan nationals living in Kenya to refrain from issuing attacks on the new Ugandan Government of President Milton Obote from Kenyan soil. President Moi urged Ugandans to join hands with their brothers and sisters to build a stable and prosperous new Ugandan nation. The Kenyan leader said the Kenyan Government would do all in its powers to ensure that Kenya is not used as base for individuals or newspapers to launch attacks on Uganda. President Moi recalled that he had congratulated Dr Obote for his victory at the polls and this, he said, indicated that the Kenyan Government was anxious to ensure that there is law and order in Uganda, which was vital for reconstruction and reconciliation in keeping with the true spirit of Nyayo [footsteps]. President Moi stressed that since there was now an elected government in Uganda, smuggling along the common Kenya-Uganda border will be effectively controlled. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction at the efforts being made by the police in cooperation with officials of the ruling Kenya African National Union, KANU, in preventing the illegal movement of essential commodities and urged them to continue with this spirit in order to eradicate the evils. [Text] [LD211934 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

FINANCE MINISTER SAYS DEBT RESTRUCTURING WON

AB211225 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, Dec 21 (AFP)--Liberia, its economic afflicted by oil import costs and post-coup problems, has won agreement in principle from eight industrial countries for a restructuring of 34.4 million dollars in debt, the Liberian finance minister said here this weekend.

The minister, Major Perry Zulu, told Agence France-Presse that the accord had been reached Thursday and Friday at a meeting of the Paris Club. In attendance were representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Sweden.

Major Zulu said, however, that his country's ruling military council--which took power in April in a coup that killed President William Tolbert--had wanted a restructuring of 50 million dollars in debt.

The French Economics Ministry said the representatives would recommend to their governments that Liberia be allowed four years to take care of payments on debt due between July 1, 1980, and December 31, 1981.

The ministry also said Liberia's creditors had taken into account an economic recovery program the West African State has drawn up based on an accord with the International Monetary Fund. Major Zulu said the Washington-based IMF would furnish Liberia the equivalent of 91 million dollars over the next two fiscal years.

On Thursday in Monrovia, acting finance minister Rudolph Johnson and U.S. Ambassador Robert Smith signed an agreement whereby the United States will give Liberia 7 million dollars for reconstruction in the fields of agriculture, [word indistinct] health and public works. Mr. Smith said U.S. authorities hoped to be granting another 5 million this week to import rice.

Liberia was also to get U.S. bank loans equivalent to about half its 11-million-dollar oil debt to Saudi Arabia, U.S. officials said.

In Paris, Major Zulu said the country's total oil debt, before the price hikes announced last week at the OPEC meeting in Bali, was 40 million dollars.

The U.S. announced on December 1 that the grants to Liberia were upcoming, after the Liberians apparently had decided to turn to Libya for financial help.

Richard Moose, assistant secretary of state for African affairs in the outgoing Carter administration, made a flying visit to Monrovia, conferred with head of state Samuel Doe, and said afterward that Master Sergeant Doe understands that it is not necessary (for the Liberians) to obligate themselves to the Libyans to deal with their financial problems.

Sergeant Doe, who had been planning a visit to Libya, then put it off. But the Liberians sent Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews and Economics Minister Togba Nah Tipoteh to Tripoli anyway on December 4.

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

LEADER ARRESTED--Paris, Dec 30 (AFP)--The leader of the left-wing party, Monima Party of Madagascar, Monja Jaona, was arrested on November 30 in Malagasy, opposition activists in France said in a statement here today. They called for his immediate and unconditional release. The Monima Party chairman was arrested by the army in unclear circumstances along with two other party members who were later freed, the statement signed by a committee for the release of Monja Jaona said. It added that all requests to the Madagascar authorities for news of the fate of the party leader, who is 70, had been fruitless and that his family would be very worried on account of his age. The committee called on all forces and all people attached to justice to demand from the Malagasy Government the true motives for the politicians arrest and detention. [Text] [AB301850 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 30 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

MALI

BRIEFS

1981 BUDGET DETAILS--Bamako, 26 Dec (AFP)--Mali's 1981 draft budget, adopted on 24 December and the final figure for which will be set by the country's National Assembly, recorded an increase of 4.5 percent in revenue and 1.6 percent in expenditure as compared with the 1980 budget (77.8 billion Malian francs), Radio Mali announced on Friday. The tendency towards a freeze on expenditure in favor of revenue, the radio continues, shows the authorities' willingness to outline a budget policy in 1981 which aims at reflecting the realities of the country, in the words of the finance and trade minister, Mr Drissa Keita. In 1981, the sale of the export products (cotton, peanuts), continues the radio, will not cover our import needs of basic necessities. In the face of such an imbalance, it continues, the state accepts to reduce its development intentions in all sectors except that of health. According to the radio, the head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, who presided over the session of the leadership of the Democratic Union of Malian People's Party and of government, after adopting the proposals, stressed the two main features of the 1981 budget proposals: the worsening of workers' purchasing power and the financing of the budget deficit from abroad. [Text] [AB262121 Paris AFP in French 1735 GMT 26 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 80 p 3

[Report on press conference with Joaquim Chissano, foreign affairs minister of Mozambique, date and place not given]

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique's foreign affairs minister, led the Mozambican delegation to SADCC-2. Chissano held a press conference with foreign newsmen who were covering the proceedings. In his brief meeting with the journalists, the Mozambican diplomatic chief responded to some questions, most of which pertained to the full application of economic sanctions against racist South Africa. Following are some excerpts from his remarks.

1. On Mozambique's Position Regarding the Lome Convention

[Chissano] Regarding the Lome Convention, our position is that Mozambique needs more time to be sure of the advantages of adhering to this convention. Still, Mozambique feels there are many ways of cooperating with the EEC and its member countries. The fact that the Lome Convention has had to be revised twice is an indication that it is still not a fully formed institution, such that it could coordinate economic relations among nations, so we need to think about more suitable forms of cooperation with the EEC and its member countries. This is our position.

2. On Sanctions Against South Africa

[Chissano] The purpose of this conference was to reduce our economic dependence on South Africa. In other words, it is a matter of a struggle for greater freedom. In this struggle, it must be understood that we will always have to make sacrifices. We still have ties with South Africa, and these ties were imposed upon us. There are still European countries with ties to South Africa. Now, the question is whether or not to cut those ties. In the case of our countries, countries like Mozambique, the ties are physical and geographical. In the case of the other countries, the European countries, the ties are more of a political and economic nature. Thus the latter countries have a stronger possibility of giving them up than we do; for us, the sacrifice is like cutting off some parts of our body, while

for the European countries it means changing the system of economic relations with South Africa or establishing priorities for the geographic areas or countries where they should be investing. Sweden set an example, and we sincerely hope that others will follow. We cannot expect that all the EEC members will make such a decision immediately and jointly, but we feel that if we want to see effective sanctions applied against South Africa, the countries with economic power in South Africa will have to be the ones to take the initiative in applying sanctions. We know there are countries that are afraid to do anything, but in the name of peace, freedom and cooperation, they must take such action.

3. On the Relationship Between Sanctions Against South Africa and the Nine Countries of Southern Africa

[Chissano] From the speech I heard and the conversations I had an opportunity to hold with the chairman of the conference, and from what I later learned from some delegations regarding his statements on the matter, it was clear to me that the chairman felt precisely as we do in Mozambique, that the sanctions must be effective. The Front Line countries do not want to declare they are going to apply sanctions against South Africa if our application of such sanctions will not have the desired effect. We would like to see such action by those countries whose application of sanctions would have positive results. We did this with Zimbabwe. Mozambique applied sanctions when we were sure they would be effective, and they were. Meanwhile, there are many circumstances in South Africa that would allow us to apply sanctions against it, not ruling out the possibility that we could apply sanctions even if other countries do not. When we do, however, there will be internal or regional factors justifying application of sanctions by the nine countries of the SADCC.

4. On Measures South Africa Might Take

[Chissano] I doubt that South Africa would take measures against our country, provoking the European countries or economic organizations to apply sanctions against it. I do not know what South Africa would gain by this, because we believe South Africa would also have something to lose if it took measures against Mozambique. Since South Africa stands to lose if France or the FRG, the United States, Great Britain, Holland and others apply sanctions, and would lose by retaliating in any way against Mozambique, I do not see how it would do so. It would lose on one side, and we would lose on the other.

5. On Mozambique's Possible Participation in War Against South Africa

[Chissano] We were asked this question in 1961, before FRELIMO was founded from the resistance movements that existed then. They asked if we would take up arms against Portuguese colonialism. We answered: "If we are forced to." We were forced to, and we took up arms. Now they ask if we would join in an armed struggle against South Africa. The answer is the same: If we are forced to. We are a peaceful country, with a peaceful people, but if we were forced to fight, we would fight.

6. On Mozambique's Membership in CEMA

[Chissano] We have not yet concluded our study of this issue, but we feel there are many possibilities of joining CEMA, because we think we will be dealing directly with the socialist countries that are CEMA members, and we will be members and will take part in the decisions of this organization.

7. On Conflicting Statements of Botswana and Mozambique Regarding Sanctions Against South Africa

[Chissano] There is no inconsistency between my statements and those of the chairman of the conference. The sanctions against Rhodesia were effective when they were applied fully and successfully by Mozambique, as an independent country. They were not effective as they were "applied" by the Portuguese and British governments, because they were not fully applied; there was no determination on the part of those countries to apply sanctions.

Owing to Mozambique's decision, complementing a decision already made by Zambia, the sanctions became effective.

8. On Transfer of Western Oil to South Africa Through Mozambique

[Chissano] Mozambique must be involved but Mozambique does not bring the petroleum from Holland or other supplying areas to Maputo. Mozambique would not like to sacrifice its ports in favor of other ports in receiving this oil from Holland or any other country. If the petroleum is going to South Africa, why not through Maputo, if it cannot go anywhere else? It is Holland's responsibility if it ships petroleum to South Africa through the port of Maputo, and we cannot conceal the fact that Mozambique's ports are still open to South Africa.

9. On Relationship Between Maputo Conference and Sanctions Against South Africa

[Chissano] As the chairman said here, the conference did not deal with questions linked to sanctions. This conference dealt with development; that is, the means to reduce our dependence on South Africa.

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CSO: 4401

JOINT RESOLUTION PUBLISHED ON MACHEL VISIT TO USSR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] I

On 1 December 1980, the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party's Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique assessed the significance and the results of the visit paid from 17 to 22 November 1980 to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by a high-ranking party and state delegation, headed by the president of the FRELIMO Party, Samora Moises Machel, at the invitation of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

II

Having thoroughly analyzed the report of the delegation and the documents signed during the visit, these entities noted with pleasure that:

1. The visit, and the discussions that took place, led to an intensification of the mutual understanding of the revolutionary process in the two countries, and a desire for greater cooperation in all areas. This caused a qualitative improvement in the fraternal relations between the two peoples, parties and states, acting on behalf of increased friendship between both peoples and on behalf of the cause of peace and socialism.

2. The Order of People's Friendship conferred upon Comrade President Samora Moises Machel was highly esteemed because it reflects the high regard and admiration that the USSR has for the Mozambican people and their supreme leader.

This action, which was and is extensively appreciated by both peoples, the Soviet and Mozambican, has fostered the strengthening of our friendship and solidarity with the peoples of the world, and our practice of proletarian internationalism.

3. The great mass demonstrations that surrounded our delegation, especially in Moscow, Fruntze and Tashkent, the warm expressions of Mozambican-Soviet friendship at meetings held in the capitals of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic and the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, and the affection shown by the people, the Soviet Communists and the party and state leaders expressed the deep sentiments of friendship and

brotherhood toward our people, and the high esteem for the measures carried out by our party and state for the construction of the socialist society and the valuable contribution made to the cause of the national liberation of peoples and to the cause of peace.

4. The talks took place in a warm atmosphere of socialist brotherhood and full mutual understanding, with identical views concerning bilateral relations and the international situation.

This atmosphere and these identical views are a result of the firm foundation underlying the relations between the two parties and states, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In this way, the unity of views and mutual positions were consolidated.

5. Owing to the many contacts and discussions that were held, the visit made it possible to intensify the deepseated relations of friendship and brotherhood between the leaders of the two parties and states, and particularly between Comrades Samora Moises Machel and Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev; which contributed to the fostering of relations between the two peoples, parties and states.

III

The joint session cited with particular consideration the essential importance of the agreement for cooperation between the FRELIMO Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which was signed by the supreme leaders of both parties.

This agreement, based on the mutual desire to develop and intensify the fraternal cooperation between both parties, in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the interests of the universal struggle for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism, constituted a major impetus for Mozambican-Soviet relations.

Similarly, the joint Mozambican-Soviet Declaration signed by Samora Moises Machel and Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, in addition to expressing ideological and political agreement and unity of views and positions, demonstrates in a steadfast manner the mutual desire for developing the relations in all sectors, in the interests of both peoples as well as the cause of peace and socialism.

The Declaration is in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded by both parties on 31 March 1977, and calls for new accomplishments.

Owing to its significance in increasing relations between the two peoples, the joint session expressed high regard for the agreement between the Mozambican Youth Organization and the Soviet Communist Youth organization (KOMSOMOL), which will enable the young Mozambican and Soviet internationalists to work side by side for the development of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

This agreement should inspire the mass social organizations of both countries to engage in joint activities, which will intensify the friendship between the two peoples.

IV

An assessment was made of the progress in economic, cultural and scientific cooperation and in the trade relations between the two countries, as well as of the new prospects that will be opening up for multilateral and long-term cooperation, as a result of the agreements that have been signed.

The joint session expressed high regard for these documents, because:

1. They constitute a practical example of the relations that should prevail among socialist countries in different stages of development.
2. They make an actual contribution to the victory of Mozambique over underdevelopment, and to the consolidation of the socialist state, as well as contributing to the construction of the material and technical foundations for the building of communism in the Soviet Union.
3. They safeguard the mutual advantage and progress of both countries, and thus make a theoretical and practical contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order.
4. They guarantee that the People's Republic of Mozambique will advance resolutely in the socialization of rural areas, the mechanization of agriculture, the creation of an industrial base, and the knowledge, exploration and transformation of its natural resources.
5. Finally, they lead to a greater complementation and interdependence, and to greater stability in the economic and social development of the two countries.

The joint session approved all of the documents which had been signed.

V

With respect to the importance of the agreements that were concluded, the joint session decided:

1. To laud the decision of the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee to assign Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Standing Committee and secretary of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee for economic policy, to personally and on behalf of Mozambique supervise and dynamize the combined party and state relations between the two countries, as well as the relations between the mass social organizations.
2. To have the democratic mass organizations, the executive town councils, the schools, cooperatives and factories, and other economic, cultural and social institutions, increase the friendly relations and exchanges of views with similar Soviet organizations, and to establish, in particular, friendly and cooperative accords.

VI

In conclusion, the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique decided:

1. To acclaim the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the party and state leadership of the Soviet Union and, in particular, the secretary-general of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, for the warm, fraternal manner in which they received the Mozambican party and state delegation, headed by President Samora Moises Machel.

2. To express appreciation for the honor conferred upon the Mozambican people, the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique in having granted the Order of People's Friendship to President Samora Moises Machel.

3. To congratulate President Samora Moises Machel and the delegation led by him on the success of the official, friendly visit to the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Approved by the Political Standing Committee of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee.

Approved by the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly.

Approved by the Council of Ministers.

The President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel.

Maputo, 1 December 1980.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

DETAILS OF MAPUTO PORT FACILITIES PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Nov 80 pp 2, 6

[Article reprinted from REVISTA DA DIRECCAO NACIONAL DOS PORTOS E CAMINHOS DE FERRO, April-September 1980: "Meeting Point for Cooperation With Countries and Peoples of the Entire World"]

[Excerpts] Pursuant to the decisions of the Lusaka Conference, the commitment of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] in this area of East Africa has increased substantially; because it is the country which provides access to the sea for all the countries of a vast "hinterland," its principal ports will need to handle large quantities of cargo. At the present moment it is prepared to respond to any request.

Because it is the terminus of three major railroads (one line serves Swaziland, connecting at the border with the Swazi railway system; another serves the Republic of South Africa, connecting at the border with the South African Railways system; and lastly, the third line serves Zimbabwe, connecting at the border with the Zimbabwe Railways System), the port of Maputo--with an independent Zimbabwe serving as a bridge to Zambia and Zaire--takes on particular importance.

Specifications

A level roadway 22 meters long extends the entire length of the wharf. It is equipped with 74 electric cranes (of from 3 to 80 tons each) and three rail lines that enable trains to move freely, with the result that the cargo is loaded directly from the freight cars onto the ships or unloaded from the ships onto the cars. There are approximately 115 kilometers of railway track within the wharf area to provide these services.

Toward the rear and arranged in a row paralleling the roadway there are 28 warehouses with a total floorspace of 38,000 square meters and a storage capacity of 276,000 tons; 23 covered spaces totaling 5,920 square meters; and a number of open storage areas. These facilities are also served by three rail lines constructed at their rear.

There is also an electric bunker for the mechanical handling of coal, with a loading capacity of 800 tons per hour. This electric bunker is served by bunkers that have

a total capacity of 96,000 tons of coal and by a special freight depot that can accommodate thousands of freight cars.

The port has a 7,500-ton capacity cold storage plant for fruit; it is constructed in such a way as to enable the boxes to be loaded directly from the refrigerated facilities onto the moored ships. There is also a cold storage plant for freezing fish; it has two chambers, each of which has a capacity of 100 tons.

The container wharf, construction of which was started in August 1970 and completed in mid-1971, represents 50,000 square meters of land reclaimed from the bay.

The steel wharf has a capacity which permits the simultaneous loading of two ships each with a draft of up to 37 feet, thanks to the presence of four modern cranes and 12 elevator cars with a capacity of 12 tons. The wharf is equipped with the largest heavy-cargo facility in the port of Maputo, in that it has a 46-square-meter paved area for the storage of steel.

The port handles large quantities of various types of ore, for which there are spaces (bunkers) that make it possible to store substantial quantities of this kind of cargo (1.4 million tons of bulk ore and 30,000 tons of copper).

The sugar complex at the port was completed in late 1966; it provides for the storage and handling of bulk sugar by the most modern methods. This installation consists of facilities for unloading freight cars at a rate of 350 tons per hour; a conveyor belt system; a system of continuous weighing; a loading tower for loading ships at a rate of 150 tons per hour; a system of winches for handling freight cars; and two warehouses for the storage of sugar with a total capacity of 80,000 tons.

In addition, silos were recently constructed for the mechanical handling of grain. They will have a total capacity of 50,000 tons of grain and will be able to handle 800 tons per hour.

Approximately 200 mechanical units, mobile cranes, forklifts, tractors for freight handling and towing, and pipelines running the entire length of the wharf to supply water and liquid fuels to the ships moored at the wharf round out the equipment of the port and are largely responsible for maintaining the reputation for rapid cargo handling and dispatch that this port has long enjoyed.

Matola Rail-Port Complex

Four miles from the port of Maputo is the Matola wharf, which was constructed in 1964 and is used for unloading bulk liquid fuels. It possesses the appropriate installations and pipelines linking the oil tankers to the existing gasoline storage tanks, which have a capacity of 160,000 tons. The crude oil from the Persian Gulf is discharged here, and fuel shipments to the neighboring Republic of South Africa and to destinations along the entire Mozambican coast are also processed at this complex.

A quay and warehouses for the handling of forest products were constructed in this area and in areas reclaimed from the sea.

A new wharf 208 meters in length was constructed later; it is equipped with installations for the mechanized handling of bulk ores at a loading rate of more than

3,000 tons per hour, which gives it first place for such facilities among all African ports. The iron ore from Swaziland and the magnetite and chrome from South Africa also pass through here.

The entry into operation of the Matola wharf enabled the port of Maputo to provide more space for ships.

Pilot Service

A ship wishing to call at the port of Maputo takes on its pilot north of the island of Inhaca, who upon the vessel's departure accompanies it as far as the same location.

Ships can leave and enter the port through the southern bar or the northern bar, which allow the entry or departure of ships with a maximum draft of 38 and 37.2 feet respectively, depending on the tides that occur on the day in question.

Maritime Administration

The Maritime Administration has its headquarters in a building located outside the port area.

It has jurisdiction over the entire coast, including the ports and rivers of Maputo and Gaza Provinces, and is in charge of all maritime services in general; light-houses; buoy marking; operation of the drydock; anchorages; dragging with cables and anchors; decisions with respect to maritime damage and disasters; fishing; policing of the waters and shores; and the navigational safety--and inspection--of all floating equipment.

10992
CSC: 4401

FISHING BOAT DAMAGED IN MAPUTO BAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] An industrial-class fishing boat belonging to the Mozambican-Soviet joint enterprise MOSOFESCA [Mozambican-Soviet Fishing Enterprise] has lain half submerged since last Friday night in Maputo Bay, outside the ship channel on the Catenbe side.

Although it has not been possible for us to learn the reasons why the shrimp boat "Piti" ran aground--despite our efforts to find out--it is known that the physical damage to the boat is quite substantial, inasmuch as water completely filled the engine room and damaged the electrical system.

The boat entered the port of Maputo last week to repair the damage sustained by one of its propellers. We learned from organizations connected with maritime activities that when the boat arrived at the port of the nation's capital it was unable to dock because of a lack of space, and its captain consequently decided to beach it on the Catenbe side of the bay so that it could be repaired rapidly.

The same sources said that although beaching a boat in that area is feasible and therefore proper, it was apparently not done in accordance with the navigational standards required in consequence of the tide, the current and other circumstances.

The result of noncompliance with these standards was that the shrimp boat "Piti" toppled onto its side and shipped water during high tide the following day, Saturday.

At the time of the accident the boat was already loaded with supplies for its crew and all its fishing equipment, inasmuch as the repairs would not require much time and it could immediately thereafter continue its voyage and its fishing tasks.

Since last Sunday firefighting teams from the city of Maputo; the Metal-Mecanica enterprise; maritime authorities; and the ship's crew itself have been involved in the operations to refloat the vessel.

These operations--which are supported by a dredge--have, however, been made very difficult by the inadequacy of the existing equipment, and the date on which the work can be completed is therefore unknown. As of late yesterday it was still impossible to refloat the "Piti."

The aforementioned entities responsible for maritime activity have emphasized to us that even after the "Piti" is refloated it will be necessary to have a period of at

least 6 months for its complete repair, including obviously the replacement of equipment damaged by the saltpeter [sic].

Operating with a maximum crew of 23, the "Piti"--built in Brasil--measures 25 meters in length, 6.7 meters in width (beam) and 4.6 meters in height. The boat displaces 110 cubic meters (approximately 200 tons of cargo) and attains a maximum speed of 10 knots.

The boat is of modern design and carries equipment normally used by large vessels; this gives it a self-sufficiency of 25 working hours at sea. It has a refrigeration capacity of 1,000 kilograms per hour, for a total of 35 tons of shrimp. This figure could be increased by virtue of the dimensions of the hold, which has a capacity of 50 tons of fish.

10992
CBO: 4401

SABOTAGE, ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES IN COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Several complaints from the population affiliated with the People's Vigilance activity have led to the detection of serious maneuvers involving economic sabotage in the enterprises associated with the Man Kay group and, consequently, to intervention therein. This measure was reported in a dispatch signed by the minister of home trade, Manuel Aranda da Silva.

By virtue of the aforementioned dispatch, which we published in its entirety on page 3 of this issue, an Administrative Commission was appointed to assume the authority of the General Assemblies in the Man Kay Commercial Company enterprises, SARL; Bulhas, Ltd; Chemical-Drugs; Alves, Correia & Bulhas, Ltd; E.N. Mahomed & Bros, Ltd; and Casa Momad Ibraimo.

All these firms belonged to the May Kay group and, with the exception of the Man Kay Commercial Company, they engaged in their activities in Beira, while the former did so in Maputo.

From wholesale to retail trade, including importing and exporting, the activities of the different enterprises in the group covered a large area of the commercial sector, carrying considerable weight with respect to the system for supplying the population, particularly in the country's two major cities.

As a result of this importance, as our staff was told yesterday by a member of the commission investigating the activities of the aforementioned enterprises, the many different kinds of economic sabotage and fraud practiced by the administrative boards and managements of those firms were detrimental not only to the state's economic security, but also to the efforts expended to improve supplies to the population.

Among other illegal acts discovered after the probe, in the area of the state's economic security, were maneuvers which were reflected in an improper outlay of hard currency amounting to about 17,514,497 meticals, as a result of overbilling and under-billing.

As for the damage to the supply for the population, the illegal acts that were discovered, among other things, caused imbalances in the supplies of commodities distributed in several provinces, thus worsening the problem of queues in some, in addition to constituting the practice of speculation.

2909

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

PORTUGUESE TECHNICIANS ARRIVE TO ASSIST SHOE INDUSTRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 p 2

[Article: "Efforts To Restore Production at FACOBOL and UFA"]

[Excerpts] Part of the technical team of the Portuguese company FAFOBOL [expansion unknown] has already arrived in Maputo. For a period of 2 years the team will provide support to the rubber and canvas shoe factories (specifically, to FACOBOL [Rubber and Canvas Shoe Factory] and to UFA [expansion unknown], both of which are located in the nation's capital).

The transfer of these Portuguese technicians to the People's Republic of Mozambique was made under the provisions of the cooperation agreement signed between the two countries which provides for technical assistance and the training of staff personnel in this sector of industry.

The aforesaid agreement was signed following the visit made by President Samora Machel to FACOBOL as part of the current Political and Organisational Offensive. With the adoption of this measure and the arrival of raw materials that have already been imported, new prospects have thus been created for the improvement and increase of production in this sector, and the results will become apparent early next year.

According to information obtained from representatives of the management of the aforementioned industrial unit, another group of five technicians in the employ of the same Portuguese partner has been working since late last month on a general survey of the existing equipment at the factory. These technicians are scheduled to leave for their country next 19 December.

The technical team which will work in our country for 2 years--a part of which is already in Maputo--consists of 12 persons, six of whom are assigned to FACOBOL and the remainder to UFA. In addition to providing technical assistance to the current staff personnel in these manufacturing sectors, these technicians will train Mozambican cadres for the future operation of the factories.

Despite the Raw Material Shortage We Receive Strong Support From the Official Organisations

In the course of the interview with our reporters the FACOBOL management cited the shortage of raw material as one of the principal problems and said this difficulty has intensified steadily since 1979.

Meanwhile, a number of Mozambican workers from the FACODEL factory are scheduled to travel within a few days to a European country, where they will take an advanced training course.

Some of the cooperating technicians now in our country are having to cope with the housing shortage. Two of their number are at present living in Inhaca until their situation in the capital is normalised.

However, this problem (the problem of housing the cooperating technicians), which is a universal problem, is being solved by the appropriate official organisations, which have already moved many of the technicians from the hotels into residences which are being prepared for their use.

10992

CSO: 4401

DEFICIENT FINANCING DELAYS TRANSFER OF PEOPLE'S STORES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] The internal work in connection with the transfer of the establishments of the People's Stores enterprise--which was initiated fully 5 months ago--is scheduled to conclude today, 1 December, in all the provinces of the nation.

According to data obtained from the National Liquidation Commission concerning the aforementioned establishments, the transfer process is considerably behind schedule except in Maputo and Nampula Provinces, where the work has made some progress.

The delay experienced throughout the transfer process has been caused primarily by the financial and organizational difficulties encountered, and especially the former, which are impeding the proper development of the work under way.

We were told, however, that this problem is the object of increased attention on the part of the various entities represented on the National Liquidation Commission, with the Bank of Mozambique having reserved for itself the final study of the question.

Among proposals already put forward by the National Liquidation Commission, it was agreed that the Bank of Mozambique [BM] would grant credit on a case-by-case basis to the purchasers of these establishments, taking into account in each case the type of activity engaged in by a given establishment and the population density of the area in which it is located.

Inasmuch as it is the rural areas which at the present time are experiencing the greatest difficulties with respect to supply, it was also proposed that the BM grant increased financing to those interested in purchasing establishments located in these areas.

"The bank financing," a member of the National Liquidation Commission declared, "is basically weak. It is accordingly insufficient to make possible the purchase--in addition to the establishment proper and its equipment--of the inventory of a given store. This is the reason why a large percentage of those persons who had signed up have subsequently withdrawn."

PEOPLE'S STORES TRANSFERS CAUSING UNEMPLOYMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] Our staff was notified by a member of the National Liquidation Commission for the People's Stores establishments that the unemployment of the workers from the People's Stores enterprises is a situation that has been noted as the process of the transfer of the respective establishments takes place throughout the entire country.

Despite the fact that the admission and placement of the competent, well-qualified workers from those same establishments in other existing productive sectors has been an endeavor to which the authorized entities have devoted great attention, some of those very workers are still without any employment. This fact is due mainly to the small number of jobs available in our country at present.

Assignment to the Park and Garden Areas

Before the process of transferring the People's Stores establishments began, a study was made of a means of solving the problem of placing the respective workers. For example, in the case of workers who lacked schooling and occupational skills, it was decided to assign them to the park and garden areas, the communal villages or other productive sectors.

However, unlike what had been planned, the dynamics of the transfer, which began last July, exceeded those involved in the creation of the aforementioned park and garden areas, which is in a relatively delayed phase. This situation is one of the leading factors underlying the unemployed status of the workers that is evident at present.

In the urban areas, one of the principle expedients for placing competent workers with minimal qualifications (according to reports obtained from a member of the National Liquidation Commission) has been their admission to new enterprises, or to ministries (as in the case of the city of Maputo).

It is also noteworthy that some workers from the establishments already transferred are still assigned to the stores in which they had been working, although this time they are subordinate to a new owner.

With regard to this matter, the member of the National Liquidation Commission told our staff that, according to regulations, no one may refuse to keep the former workers of the store that has been purchased. The idea of admitting new personnel, or facilitating employment for relatives and friends.

That individual emphasized: "However, this does not mean that they must necessarily keep all the workers who were in those establishments at the time."

Priority Must Be Given to the Admission of Those Workers

Also according to the same official, the problem is so serious that, at the present time, the People's Stores enterprise is incurring expenses by paying wages to workers who are unemployed and who are no longer rendering services in that sector.

That member of the National Liquidation Commission remarked: "In view of the seriousness of the problem, we have appealed to the Ministry of Labor, requesting that, through its provincial directorates, specifically the placement sectors, when new individuals are admitted, they take into account the need to give priority to the workers from the People's Stores, based on their conduct and occupational skills."

Meanwhile, instructions have been given to the Provincial Liquidation Commissions to send lists containing the names of the workers from the People's Stores who are currently unemployed, so that, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labor, a study may be made of a means of creating conditions for their assignment to productive tasks.

2909

CSO: 4401

ELECTRIC POWER FOR ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The capital of Zambezia Province has now ceased to be a city "in the dark" with the startup--although still in the experimental stage--of the new electric power plant. This ended the difficult period the city had been experiencing for years with constant restrictions in the supply of electric power to residences, factories, offices and the public lighting system--; a period in which the city's entire life was conditioned by the limited capacity of its old electric power plant.

Power production has been inadequate for about 10 years, and there were even short periods when Quelimane was completely without light.

The new electric power plant--still in an experimental stage--entered into operation last week, supplying the entire city. The power plant consists of two generator groups with Mirrlees motors, each having a power output of 3.4 MW, or a total of 6.8 MW installed (as a comparison, the old power plant had a capacity of approximately 3.5 MW during its best days). Therefore, from now on there will be no restrictions on consumption, social or industrial, and its is even desirable, for technical and economic reasons, for consumption to be significantly increased.

This is one more victory and clear demonstration of the sensitivity of the party and government organizations to the real problems of the people.

When Mozambique Electric Company [EM] was founded in mid-1977, the company gave priority to resolving the problem of producing electric power in Quelimane, since, at that time, the existing power plant was unable to supply even a minimum quality or continuity of service. In fact, the equipment was obsolete, there were no spare parts and the most qualified experts had left the power plant from the time of national independence.

Therefore, EM drew up plans for a new power plant whose installation depended upon financial aid from the United Kingdom through the government agency, Crown Agents. In the meantime, to relieve the difficult situation over the short term while the new project was being carried out, EM took immediate steps to obtain spare parts to repair the equipment and arranged for emergency groups to come

to the city, even though the latter, with their limited skill, served only as a palliative. Since these groups, being "emergency" groups, were not prepared to work continuously, they ran certain risks. And although it is true that some of the equipment was damaged for that reason, it is nonetheless true that the group succeeded in alleviating and minimizing the problems.

Once the necessary financial aid was obtained, construction of the new power plant began immediately, even though there were certain delays in the work schedule initially established. The delays were due to slow material and equipment deliveries, on the one hand, and, on the other, to a certain lack of internal organization and efficiency beyond EM's control as, for example, a temporary lack of stone for making concrete.

The new Quelimane electric power plant, whose investment comes to about 125 million meticals, in addition to supplying the urban areas, will supply the water impounding station of Licuari, Nicuadala, the Sococo, the ceramics factory and others, with all public and private installations being able to operate with no restrictions on consumption from now on.

8568

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BEIRA-MALAWI RAILROAD ACCIDENT--Beira--Millions of meticals of damage in rolling stock and the loss of 262 tons of molasses intended for export (equivalent to a damage of many hundreds of meticals) is the tally of a railroad accident which occurred last Monday on the Beira-Malawi line at kilometer 64 at a place known as Derunde. According to information supplied by the management of CFM-Centro [Mozambique Central Railroad], the cause of the accident, which resulted in the derailment of 12 cars, was the precarious condition of the maintenance and preservation of that important railroad. Meanwhile, just recently there was another accident for the same reason at kilometer 27 of the same line in the area of Savane. In a meeting with the news media, Engineer Rui Fonseca, one of CFM-Centro's directors, asserted that the Derunde accident was caused by the bad condition of the track as a whole but particularly of that at the scene of the disaster. He also said that efforts are being made to correct and considerably improve the entire line inasmuch as that line is heavily involved in the transportation of merchandise to and from Malawi. He then pointed out that the condition of that line had been worrying national leaders of the railway sector for a long time; he stated in this connection: "For technical reasons and reasons of safety, low speed limits have been established in certain areas to avoid accidents." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 2] 8568

PROVISIONING ORGANIZATION NEAR COMPLETION--Preparatory work in the nation's capital to implement the new provisioning system is almost completed. This process consists of assigning each family unit to a specific consumer outlet or cooperative closer to its place of residence and includes the distribution of an individual supply card without which no family will be able to purchase in normal commercial establishments the 11 essential products to be provided by the system and to be available soon. One of the principal concerns of Maputo's Provisioning Organization is to tie family units in with commercial establishments closer to their places of residence. Therefore, to guarantee the purchase of the products to be provided by the new supply system, all residents of Greater Maputo will be permitted in the interim to purchase from existing retail stores in the capital. As was explained at the beginning of the preparations for the implementation of the new supply system, family units will not be assigned exclusively to consumer cooperatives. According to clarifications given by Mario Guerreiro, only members of those cooperatives will be able to obtain supplies from those establishments through the use of the supply cards. Other individuals will be tied in with

various commercial establishments such as private stores, booths or supermarkets already existing in their area. That is why the entire retail network of Greater Maputo will be involved in the new system. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 2] 8568

DELEGATION TO BRAZILIAN UNIVERSITY--In response to an invitation from the Brazilian Government, a Mozambican delegation, headed by Fernando Ganhao, rector of Eduardo Mondlane University, left yesterday afternoon for that South American country. The delegation, composed of nine members of the Eduardo Mondlane University and six from the Ministry of Education and Culture, will speak particularly of subjects related to the problems of education and, as part of its program, will hold meetings with members of Brazil's universities, specifically those of Brasilia, Paraiba, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. "We are thinking of establishing future exchanges with those universities and forms of cooperation, depending upon the advantages to be had in this initial phase," Fernando Ganhao said and added that another purpose of the trip was to bring scientific literature back to Mozambique to raise the level of our university teaching. The delegation will remain in Brazil about 5 days. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 2] 8568

COOPERATION WITH ROMANIAN YOUTH--A delegation from the Romanian Union of Communist Youth, headed by Benedic Caterina, secretary of the union's Central Committee, left Maputo yesterday to return home. The delegation had spent several days in our capital. During the visit the delegation met with the OJM [Mozambican Youth Organization] and the secretariat of FRELIMO's Central Committee where a program of action was established for the 2-year period 1981 and 1982, including, among other arrangements, the visit of a children's group to our country to spend their vacation. Speaking for his delegation, Benedic Caterina expressed his wishes for our success and progress in the construction of socialism and gave his assurance of the solidarity of the Romanian youth in our great task of winning the battle against underdevelopment. He also said this visit provided an opportunity for our peoples to become better acquainted and served as an indication of the friendly relations between FRELIMO and the Romanian Communist Party and between President Somora Machel and President Nicolae Ceaucescu. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 2] 8568

NETHERLANDS-FINANCED DRAINAGE PROJECT--Maputo (AIM)--The Mozambican National Directorate of Water opened public and international bidding for the purpose of implementing the first phase of the drainage project for the city of Maputo, the capital. According to the reports disseminated in our newspaper on that bidding, this project is being financed by the Netherlands, and is scheduled to be executed in 1,100 days. The construction company that wins the bid will be responsible for supplying the material to build a system of drainage ditches dug in the northwest and Infulene Valley, northeast of the city. The project area is a depression in the northern part of the city which is flooded regularly during the rainy season. It is also a residential and industrial area, including part of the Mavalane international airport. The financing for this project will be provided to the Mozambican Government by the Netherlands Government, and is scheduled to continue for 3 years. Initially, the project had been budgeted at \$9.6 million, but owing to the increased prices of building materials on the market, the current budget has been estimated at over \$11.5 million. Seventy percent of the total cost of the project will be in hard currency. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 3] 2909

CUBAN-TRAINED POULTRY WORKERS--Workers of the National Poultry Company, who recently returned from the Republic of Cuba where they attended a specialized course in poultry farming, have sent a message to Mario da Graca Machingo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and minister of agriculture. "We would like to express our satisfaction at having carried out this honorable and weighty responsibility which was entrusted to us," the poultry workers' message noted. The document adds that the Mozambican students in that brother country presented the workers with a number of books, in recognition of their dedication during this specialized course. The message also notes the dedication shown by the Cuban people, both in passing on their knowledge of poultry farming and in reinforcing the friendly relations between the two peoples, which will contribute to the struggle against underdevelopment in Mozambique. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 2] 6362

DEFENSE MINISTRY DRAFT COMMUNIQUE--A national defense ministry communique issued today announced that military registration for 1981 will begin on 2 January and end on 2 March. The communique also indicated that provincial recruitment centers will direct all citizens to registration places. The present draft will involve citizens of both sexes who will be over 17 years of age in 1981, that is, all those born on or before 31 December 1964. [Text] [LD201058 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 19 Dec 80]

GDR HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT DONATION--Michael Stadler, GDR cultural attache in our country, yesterday in the course of a brief ceremony presented a quantity of life-saving equipment to the Maputo Central Hospital. Inusse Normashomed, deputy national director for personnel training in the Ministry of Health, represented Mozambique at the ceremony. The equipment is destined for use in dentistry and gynecology. In a brief extemporaneous address Michael Stadler said the gift was made by the Women's Organisation of the GDR and reflects the intensification of friendly relations between the Mozambican and German peoples. For his part the deputy national director for personnel training in the Ministry of Health declared that the gift is an important contribution to the struggle against disease in the RPF [People's Republic of Mozambique]. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Nov 80 p 2] 10992

COOPERATION TALKS WITH BRAZIL--Brasilia, 25 November--Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro met last Monday with the head of the Mozambican delegation currently visiting Brazil, Fernando Carhao, member of the Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly and rector of Eduardo Mondlane University. They discussed the prospects for bilateral cooperation in the areas of education and culture. The local press points out that this is the first Mozambican delegation to reciprocate with an official visit to Brazil. In talking with newsmen the day before, Fernando Carhao criticized the multinational corporations that operate in the sphere of the "mass media." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 80 p 2] 10992

CSO: 4401

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWAPO UNREST--More than a thousand SWAPO dissidents are reported to be languishing in concentration camps or jails, or are being forced to stay in UN refugee camps in Zambia and southern Angola. A large number of former SWAPO members, mostly members of the Caprivi National Union, who have taken advantage of the administrator-general's amnesty, have been interviewed by newsmen. They said there was widespread unrest in SWAPO ranks because of tribal discrimination. The dissidents said there was growing indication that leaders of the Caprivi National Union planned to join the moderate leaders in South Africa in their quest for a peaceful transition to independence. The arrival of a new group of SWAPO dissidents, which included three women and four children, has pushed up the number to take advantage of the amnesty to 36 within a fortnight. They told newsmen that they left Zambia because they feared that they would be killed or thrown into jail if they remained. Most of them are loyal to the deposed former SWAPO vice-president, Mr. Muyongo. One of them, Mr. (?Kennedy Shapwa), who had been sent by SWAPO to Moscow to study trade unionism, said there had been a large-scale killing of members of the Caprivi National Union, and the 16-year-old marriage of the union and SWAPO was over. [Excerpt] [LD191600 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 19 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

'AFP' EXAMINES REASONS FOR KANO DISTURBANCES

AB281428 Paris AFP in French 1200 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Lagos, 28 Dec (AFP)--The situation returned to normal at the weekend in Kano, a Moslem city in northern Nigeria some 1,200 kilometers from Lagos following 9 days of religious riots which have caused between 400 and 1,000 deaths according to information published in the Nigerian capital. The riots started on 18 December in the old Kano city (with about 1 million inhabitants) when followers of a Moslem sect known as Al Masifu, whose objective is believed to be the take-over of the central mosque, clashed with the police who came to disperse them.

According to the reports which reached Lagos, the followers of the sect, "who were superior in number, burned the police vehicles and then began to set fire to houses and attack people as a reaction against the police intervention." It is impossible at the moment to determine the exact number of the victims and the origin of the troubles is still unclear although it is believed in Kano that through the takeover of the central mosque, the leader of the sect, al-Hadj Mohamed Marwa, intended to impose a more stringent form of Islam as well as his own way of praying.

The Nigerian press made two suppositions at the weekend. According to it, the Kano affair could be of purely Nigerian origin and particularly an internal affair of the Kano state which is governed by the People's Redemption Party (PRP) that is itself divided into two factions. On the contrary, this affair could have been fomented abroad in order to destabilize the country which has been under civilian rule for 14 months now.

Under the heading "Politics Is at the Origin of the Kano Crisis," the DAILY TIMES OF LAGOS (a pro-government daily newspaper) tried to demonstrate that the Al Masifu sect seems to enjoy foreign support. "It has become clear," wrote the paper, "that the sect leader Mohamed Marwa Matta Sine, who is of Cameroonian origin, and his followers are more than mere religious fanatics. It has been established that one of the followers killed by the police was a Chadian officer (as his identity papers testified) and that the wounded sect members were treated by light skinned foreign doctors.

The first information received from Kano at the beginning of the week mentioned the presence of Chadian, Cameroonian, Nigerian and Guinean nationals among the attackers.

This was confirmed during the weekend by the official press agency, NAN (News Agency of Nigeria), which asserted that the members of the Muslim sect seemed to have been trained in urban guerrilla tactics and that some of them appeared to have supernatural powers.

If one turns to the declarations of the governors of the state of Kano, Mr Mohamed Abubakar Rimi, whose membership in the People's Redemption Party (PRP) is the subject of controversy, the whole matter is rather a problem of internal policy. Mr Mohamed Rimi asserted on Kano television that the disorders were organized by PRP malcontents. None of them, he said, will be able to make us alter the reforms which we have embarked upon in the state. Observers recall that the Kano state governor was expelled from the party, as well as the governor of the neighboring state of Kaduna, Mr Balarabe Musa, last June for infringing the PRP charter, according to the party directorate.

It is also recalled that the PRP is essentially based on a populist ideology, which has its roots in Islam and which is preoccupied by the fate of the talakawas (the masses). It is particularly opposed to the continued existence of the feudal system which the Fulani (Peulh) nobility maintains.

Since he was elected in August 1979, Governor Rimi has tried to reduce the powers of the emirs and traditional rulers in Kano State. After the State House of Assembly passed the resolution, he dissolved the council of emirs and abolished taxes on cattle and the Jangali community, which the people used to pay to traditional rulers.

The daily paper, NATIONAL CONCORD, which in general reflects the view of the NPN (National Party of Nigeria), blames Governor Rimi for not consulting the emir of Kano, El Elhaj Ado Bayero, on the events. In addition, the paper writes that the governor had reportedly sent a letter to the leader of the sect Al Masifu giving him 2 weeks to leave Kano with his followers after the police had exerted pressure on him. Copies of this letter were reportedly made and distributed in the streets of this Moslem city. Reacting to this, El Hadj Mohamed Marwa planned to seize all mosques in Kano, according to the paper, with a view to reestablishing the role of emirs as religious personalities in the Islamic institutions.

The News Agency of Nigeria reports 1,000 victims, including a correspondent of the LAGOS DAILY TIMES, Mr Tunde Amai, who was killed by an arrow in a quarter under the control of the sect members. NAN also reports 1,000 people arrested by the police. It notes that the fanatics were surrounded and assaulted by the police in their own quarters. According to the agency, the police have erected barriers on every road to Kano city to prevent the sect from receiving reinforcements as it did earlier this week. As a matter of fact, members of the same sect, who are scattered throughout the neighboring states (Sokoto, Bauchi, Niger and Borno) reportedly came to assist their brothers from Kano in street fighting. According to NAN, the police intercepted six vehicles on this occasion, which were loaded with automatic weapons, bows and arrows.

The armed forces of Nigeria and the air force which were called to offer assistance, have not intervened. The air force planes only undertook reconnaissance flights over the quarters controlled by the fanatics, who are compared in Lagos to those who seized the Mecca grand mosque in November 1979.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ALLEGED PLOTTERS' TRIAL--Kigali, Dec. 20 (AFP)--A group of people arrested in April and charged with conspiring against the government of Rwanda will be tried by civilian courts, President Juvenal Habyarimana told a news conference here. General Habyarimana said there was no reason to make any special fuss over these people by bringing them before a military court. The president did not indicate how many would be tried. Nor did he say when the trial would take place. The alleged plotters, including Gen. Habyarimana's former head of security, Theoneste Lizende, were arrested and accused of trying to destabilize the regime after anti-government tracts were distributed in Kigali in March. [Text] [AB200915 Paris AFP in English 0838 GMT 20 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT--Japan has granted 240 million yen (about one million dollars) to Senegal under an international programme to help countries hit by drought, it was announced here today. The sum will go towards rural development projects. Documents covering this aid were signed by Japanese ambassador Sono Uchida and Senegal's Finance and Economy Minister Ousmane Seck. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 11 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

1981 BUDGET PRESENTED--Victoria, Seychelles, 24 Dec (AFP)--The 1981 budget of the Seychelles Island, presented on Wednesday to the People's Assembly by the President France Albert Rene, who also has the finance portfolio, provides a substantial amount for education and health and also increases certain tax, especially on imported goods. The Seychelles Government plans to devote 865 million rupees (\$59 million), a quarter of the budget, to education. A total of 33.735 rupees (\$5 million) has been earmarked for health, the second largest expenditure. Moreover, the Seychellois will pay more for vehicles, tobacco, alcohol and other luxury goods, because import taxes on these products will be increased. The 1981 budget has to be totally financed from local resources and a tax of 10 percent will be levied on all export products. President Albert Rene did not mention the proposed defense expenditure. [Text] [AB250707 Paris AFP in French 1644 GMT 24 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

DEVELOPMENT MINISTER ON COUNTRY'S REFUGEE PROBLEM

LD191323 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 13 Dec 80 p 3

[Interview with Somali minister of local government and rural development, Jama Mohamed Ghalif by Muhammad Sayyid 'Umar in Mogadishu--date not given]

[Excerpt] Mogadishu--[Question] What is the real number of the refugees?

[Answer] There are 765,321 refugees in Somalia at present. They are those who are in the refugee centers.

[Question] But according to some statistics their number is 1.5 million.

[Answer] The fact is that the official number of refugees in the refugee centers is the figure I gave you. Many times this number of refugees have entered towns and villages. Some of them have brought part of their money while others have brought their livestock and settled in the republic's villages and territories.

[Question] How do the refugees enter the Republic of Somalia? Are the borders open to them all the time? On the other hand, do the Ethiopian and Kenyan authorities allow the refugees to take their money and emigrate to Somalia?

[Answer] Yes. The Somali borders are open to them. The border with Kenya is short and not as long as our border with Ethiopia. Even so, anyone walking on foot can cross the Kenyan border. The fact is, there are a number of observation posts on the border but the roads are paved and the land is open and the jungles are vast and anyone walking on foot can enter from any side one wishes. They can even enter with small and big cars because the borders are long and vast, particularly with Ethiopia.

[Question] Do you believe that the immigration operation is being carried out under Ethiopian pressure on the basis that it will constitute a factor of pressure on Somalia to exhaust it economically or not?

[Answer] In fact the Ethiopian imperialist authorities try to exert pressure on the people of Somalia and employ intimidation and assassination methods against those demanding freedom. They do so by taking advantage of the support they receive from the Soviet Union, Cuba and other allies.

[Question] How much aid has the United Nations given to the refugees? How is this aid sent and under what conditions is the United Nations giving aid to the refugees in Somalia?

[Answer] The United Nations does not have the capabilities to give constant aid because its budget is limited. Last year, it presented 11 million shillings--over \$1 million. The task of the United Nations is to appeal to the states of the world and to the other international organizations to give aid.

[Question] What Arab aid has been given so far?

[Answer] The Arab brothers give us aid but we must differentiate between the aid given for the refugees and the aid given to the Somali Government for project development. The fact is, the Saudi Arabia Kingdom has given \$20 million as aid to the Somali Government to cover the budget deficit. As long as this aid has been given to the government, it will not go to the refugees but to the government. The basic reason for which the Saudi Arabian Kingdom had given this sum is to enable Somalia to offset the effect the refugees have on the budget.

The Iraqi Republic has also presented \$20 million. Iraq has allocated \$15 million to bolster Somalia's budget which has been affected by the influx of refugees and \$5 million for the refugees, presented in the form of food and clothing. The state of Kuwait has also given aid in shiploads [type of aid not specified] without informing us of the value. My personal estimation is that this aid amounts to not less than \$5 million. I have contacted the officials on the UN office to evaluate this aid because we sometimes cannot tell the real value of aid. We have also received aid from individuals in some Arab countries, particularly Kuwait, totaling \$750,000. The Islamic Development Bank has given \$1 million for the construction of hospitals and the purchase of essential medicines. The Islamic World League has presented \$500,000 for the refugees. The Saudi Red Crescent has also given sporadic aid to the Somali Red Crescent. In general, that is the aid that has been given to the refugees and not to the Somali Republic. Other aid has been given to Somalia directly.

[Question] Will the Somali [as published] refugees be granted Somali citizenship or will they return to their country when the present circumstances end?

[Answer] The truth is that the burden is too much for us. Therefore we hope that they will return to their country within the framework of self-determination. The fact is that Somalia cannot absorb these vast numbers nor can it give them Somali citizenship. The refugees are sure that they will return to their country one day.

[Question] Have specific efforts been made to repatriate them in the near future?

[Answer] We are making extensive efforts for this purpose but the other side is using arms against the refugees and does not want to give them their rights. The other side will not agree as long as it has the support of the Soviet Union, Cuba and its other allies. In my opinion, the best way to resolve the problem is for the foreign forces to get out of the Horn of Africa. The two sides should then reach a peaceful solution for the repatriation of the refugees. You, being a journalist, are aware that Ethiopia refuses to give Eritrea the right to self-determination. This is the same problem.

CSO: 4402

ANC WOMEN'S DELEGATION LEADER'S COMMENTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 80 p 4

[Excerpts] "The relations between FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] and the African National Congress [ANC] did not begin today; they date back to the time of the armed struggle for the liberation of Mozambique. The support that FRELIMO has given us did not occur by chance, for our struggle is a continuation of the struggle that it waged and won. This is because Mozambique will not feel free until this part of Southern Africa is completely liberated." The foregoing comments were made by Ruth Amapate, chief of the delegation of the women's section of ANC, at the press conference that she granted to the national news media a few days ago.

The women's delegation from ANC that has been in our country for nearly 2 weeks is visiting Mozambique at the invitation of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women]. The delegation visited several sections of our country in order to become familiar with our current situation, as part of the exchange of views between the two women's organizations. This trip also served as an occasion on which to study concrete methods for OMM support to that women's section.

During these visits, the ANC delegation was interested essentially in observing the activity in which women are engaged in the various sectors. It was for that purpose that the delegation toured the production centers in which many female workers are employed.

ANC member Ruth Mampate remarked: "Cabo Delgado, the site on which the armed struggle in Mozambique began, was the province that we had an opportunity to visit in addition to the country's capital. The lives of the people in that area illustrate quite clearly the reasons for the people's struggle because, in the communal villages and cooperatives that we visited, we noted that there were good prospects for development. The collective work is constant, the production is in the hands of the people themselves and, in every phase, the population knows the goals that are being sought."

Cooperation Between the Two Women's Organizations

The contacts that it had with officials of the Organization of Mozambique Women, as well as the schedule of visits, afforded a study of the support that OMM should give to the women's section of ANC, and this was the chief purpose of the delegation's trip to our country.

One of the questions which the press asked Ruth Mampate related to the goals of the delegation on this visit. In that regard, the women's section of ANC agreed with OMM that the latter should, through demonstrations, back the campaign under way in South Africa at present for the release of Nelson Mandela and the three other liberty fighters who were recently condemned to death by the Pretoria regime.

Furthermore, solidarity weeks will be held with the South African people, and the two women's organizations will simultaneously celebrate Women's Day in each country, namely, on 7 April, Mozambican Women's Day, and 9 August, South African Women's Day.

As for the concrete action in which the South African women are engaged at present, Ruth Mampate stated that the attention is currently focused entirely on the liberation struggle. That member of ANC added: "We have our female comrades on the battle front for this purpose, as political commissioners and even commanders."

2909

CSO: 4401

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

DPRK OFFICIAL VISITS--Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere this morning held talks with the visiting vice premier of the DPRK, Ndugu So Kwan-hui at his Mwasani residence. During his talks, So presented Mwalimu with a message from President Kim Il-song. The message is understood to have included an invitation for Mwalimu to visit North Korea. Later Mwalimu left Dar es Salaam for his home village of Butiana, Mara Region, for a rest. Ndugu So also left for Zanzibar for a 4-day visit. During his stay there he will hold a series of discussions with Zanzibar Government officials on the (AAZ) irrigation schemes, maize and rice cultivation. Ndugu So, who arrived in the country on Friday at the head of a seven-member delegation, yesterday held talks with Minister for Industries Ndugu Basil Mramba, on mutual industrial co-operation between his country and Tanzania. The DPRK is assisting Tanzania to put up a brick-making plant in Arusha and train skilled manpower for the cement factory. [Text] [LD212142 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 21 Dec 80 EA]

FRG AID--Dar es Salaam, Dec. 20 (AFP)--West Germany will grant Tanzania 49 million dollars for projects including the purchase of diesel and electric locomotives for the Tanzania-Zambia Railway and bridge repairs on the Central Rail Line from Dar es Salaam to Ujiji. Some of the money will also go for telecommunication facilities and the provision of water supplies for Arusha, the resort town in northern Tanzania. The finance agreement was signed here yesterday by West German and Tanzanian representatives. [Text] [AB201153 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 20 Dec 80]

DPRK OFFICIAL DEPARTS--The vice premier of the DPRK, Ndugu So Kwan-hui, left Dar es Salaam today after a 6-day official visit to Tanzania. The vice premier, leading a seven-man delegation, arrived in the country last Friday. While in the country, Ndugu So held talks with President Nyerere and the minister for industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba. He also conveyed a message to Mwalimu Nyerere from President Kim Il-song, believed to contain an invitation for Mwalimu to visit Korea. Ndugu So also held a series of discussions with the Zanzibar Government officials on the isles irrigation scheme, maize and rice cultivation. [Text] [LD231918 Dar es Salaam Radio in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 25 Dec 80 EA]

OBOTE CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO THE NATION

LD251550 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Dec 80 EA

[Text] President Obote has sent a goodwill Christmas message to the people of Uganda. The message said: Uganda is renowned for being one of the leading countries in Africa, built by the efforts of our own people and religious missionaries. On the occasion of the Christmas festival of the birth of Christ, I reiterate and send a Christmas message of goodwill to all men and peace to our country. To all Ugandans of every faith, I would say that this is a festival of rejoicing and of reflection.

In Christianity, the festival marks the birth of the Christian Savior and if we are in our homes here in Uganda, it is traditional to rejoice at the birth of the child and to reflect on how best that child would be brought up to serve our respective homes and society. I see Uganda at the present moment in the same light. For 8 years since January 1971 to the time of liberation last year, the people of Uganda had to undergo and to endure a regime of murder and terror, which, as we look back, was a period of pain, trial, struggle and concern. I am saying a period of pain, because we lost many; trial, because, many wondered whether to submit or not to submit to the regime of murder and terror; struggle, because some of our fellow citizens opted to sacrifice their lives for the freedom of all of us so that all of us may live in freedom and peace.

As we look back to the years of struggle, there were times when there was general concern amongst the people of Uganda as to whether we would ever be in this present situation, where the people of Uganda now have a government of their own choice. That concerns us as to whether or not we would ever have a government of our own choice [words indistinct] to that of an expectant mother. Much as Ugandans as a whole never lost hope of getting rid of a murderous and a fascist regime, it was never certain that we would rid ourselves of the regime and we had to endure the hardships and problems for over 8 years.

Our expectations and deliverance were realized last year. After liberation and until 10 days ago, we had had three administrations, which in human terms can be described as a small and weak child. With elections, the people of Uganda have produced a strong, energetic, healthy and determined child. We have a strong parliament, a strong government, with a strong opposition.

On behalf of the government, I want to reaffirm our basic policy. There shall be no revenge and the policy of reconciliation will be prosecuted with all

the vigour under our command. I am pained that during this season of goodwill to all men, a number of our citizens are still living abroad. I particularly call upon those who recently fled from Arua and Moyo districts to come home and I want to assure them of our commitment to the policy of no revenge and reconciliation. To all others who are living abroad for whatever reason, I will send the message to each and every one of them that the people of Uganda have spoken in a free and fair election and that they should accept the verdict of the people. They are welcome home in that spirit.

Here at home I want to express in the most humble manner possible my personal understanding of the Christmas message. The birth of Christ, the Savior, was first announced to the shepherds, who were a simple and humble class of people. All others came to know about the message later. We in Uganda got that message just over 100 years ago. We now have a new government and the first message the new government wants to send is to all the peasant farmers, the workers and the youth of Uganda. To all of you, my government recognizes the contribution you have made in building Uganda and your potential ability to rebuild Uganda. The workers and the youth have roots in the peasantry.

To the youth, we pledge a meaningful and active involvement in the affairs of our land. We pledge a positive policy for their development in the service of this nation. To the worker, I acknowledge, on behalf of the government, your impossible situation. The government is working urgently to rectify the situation. To the peasants, all the number of years you have been producing commodities that you have not been paid. Instead, in many cases, you have been issued with receipts promising payments. In January 1981, the government shall call upon all of you who are in possession of delivery receipts of your produce and have not been paid to register with an appropriate authority such receipts and the government shall arrange to determine who failed to pay you and take appropriate action against such persons. Having determined why you were not paid, arrangements shall be made for you to be paid in full and that those who failed to pay you will be subjected to appropriate rigorous disciplinary action.

To all farmers, workers, youths and all Ugandans, I send you a message of sweat and toil and assurance that your sweat and toil will be justly rewarded. I ask you to be proud of what you are doing. You are the backbone of our economy and our nation.

I have received since elections, messages from persons representing a broad cross-section of the Ugandan populace which, I now want to acknowledge with grateful thanks. In all the messages, you have all prayed for unity and stability as well as security in our land. I promise, with your cooperation, that the government will work for the achievement of those objectives. In this message, I want to assure you that this is an era of hope and confidence in our future. And it is the time for you yourselves, your family and for Uganda.

With determination by all of us, I have no doubt that Uganda, the pearl of Africa, shall rise and shine again. I wish every Ugandan a Merry Christmas. Let all of us rededicate ourselves to our national motto and we say with one voice in everything we do: For God and my country.

BRIEFS

CONSTITUENTS WARNED--The chairman of UPC (Uganda People's Congress), Haji Muhammad (Kasirubu), has advised his fellow Buganda to be more nationalistic and revolutionary so that they can play a big role in the development of the country. Haji (Kasirubu), who was addressing UPC members and supporters at celebrations held at Bombo to mark the UPC victory, regretted that in spite of his advice during the general election campaign, the people of Buganda decided to support DP (Democratic Party), which cannot say or do anything for them. Turning to civil servants, Haji (Kasirubu) warned that the UPC Government will not tolerate chiefs who worked for the downfall of the party. [Text] [LD201052 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Dec 80 CA]

PARLIAMENT SPEAKER ELECTED--The members of the new Ugandan National Assembly, including President Milton Obote, have been sworn in. The ceremony took place in the National Assembly Chambers where MP's also unanimously elected a former judge of the Ugandan High Court and National Consultative Council, Mr Francis Butagira as speaker of the parliament. Mr Butagira is member of parliament for Mbarara West Constituency. The motion to elect Mr Butagira speaker of parliament was moved by the prime minister and leader of government business and was seconded by the leader of the opposition, Mr Paul Kwanaga Semogerere. Accepting the post of speaker of parliament, Mr Butagira thanked the members of the house for the confidence they had placed in him. Later the house was adjourned for Christmas recess. [Text] [LD232052 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Dec 80 EA]

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION COOPERATION--The prime minister and leader of government business, Mr Otema Alimadi, and the leader of the opposition, president general of Democratic Party (DP), Mr Paul Kwanaga Semogerere, have agreed to cooperate so as to ensure that the democratic process in Uganda continues to grow and to prosper. At a meeting called to discuss matters relating to parliament, the prime minister informed Mr Semogerere that the government recognizes the DP as the official opposition party, and Mr Semogerere as the leader of opposition. He promised that the government will make necessary arrangements to provide all necessary facilities to enable the leader of opposition to carry out his duties. [Text] [LD241600 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA]

COOPERATIVE FOREIGN POLICY--The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Picho Owiny, has assured heads of missions and international organizations in Uganda that his ministry will work closely with them to facilitate their work in Uganda. Dr Owiny was speaking at a get-together party organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the International Conference Center. Dr Picho Owiny pledged to work in close cooperation with all missions so the relationship between Uganda and their countries is strengthened. The doyen of the diplomatic corps in Uganda, Archbishop Henri Lamitre, on behalf of the diplomats, congratulated the minister on his appointment as the minister of state for foreign affairs. [Text] [LD241136 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

ZAIRE

MOBUTU INTERVIEW ON FRENCH RADIO

AB211015 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1748 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 19 Dec (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, who is continuing his private visit to Paris, on Tuesday gave Radio France International an important interview dealing mainly with the tragedy in Chad, the organization of regional groups in Africa and Zaire's internal situation.

France should not have withdrawn from Chad. Central Africa must let its voice be heard on this problem, the founding chairman said, speaking on the Chad tragedy.

Asked his reaction as a Central African leader to the rather firm position of the French Government on the Chad situation, President Mobutu explained that France should not have withdrawn from Chad, because, he asserted, France's responsibility is always present.

Asked if he agreed with President Bongo's appeal last Saturday on French television for the return of French troops to Chad, leader Mobutu Sese Seko gave the following answer: It is almost too late, too late, considering all the current on-the-spot developments.

Chad, he stressed, is an integral part of our subregion, Central Africa, and the time has come for the Central African subregion to make its voice heard. That is why, he said, I took the initiative to make my colleagues of the subregion aware of its importance so that the Central African region could take a serious view of this Chad problem and become conscious of the danger it represents, even for the survival of the Chadian nation and for the stability and security of Chad's neighbors.

For President Mobutu, the key to the Chad problem could be found in Brazzaville, where the heads of state of the member states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC] will meet on 20 December, and after negotiations by the Zairian head of state, have decided to include the Chad situation on their agenda. Unfortunately, President Mobutu said, my schedule does not allow me to be present in Brazzaville on 20 December to contribute my voice to that of my UDEAC colleagues for an eventual

initiative [word indistinct] but I shall be represented at a very high level by my first state commissioner. On the economic integration of the African states, President Mobutu admitted that in this field, Africa was on the right path toward the strengthening of its real unity. Referring to the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lake, [CEPGL] the head of state expressed satisfaction with the resolutions of the fourth summit of this community. Something serious is going on (?nearby), he said before mentioning his personal approaches [words indistinct] in Central Africa (?especially) between the UDEAC and the CEPGL. The forthcoming meeting in Brazzaville will probably define the position of the UDEAC, President Mobutu said.

For the Zairian president, the African countries' efforts to regroup must be encouraged to a very great degree because, according to him, without such groups there will be no OAU.

Reviewing Zaire's internal situation, leader Mobutu Sese Seko began by expressing satisfaction with the success achieved on the economic recovery plan. The figures are there, he said, and they do not deceive. After the difficult turning points of 31 March, 30 June and 30 September, and in view of the positive balance which has already been prepared for 31 December, Zaire, President Mobutu explained, is no longer talking of economic recovery but of extended facilities from the IMF. Guide Mobutu Sese Seko added: All our partners now know that something serious is happening in Zaire and Zaire is now making its case to the IMF and the World Bank.

Asked about the people's participation in the economic recovery, President Mobutu paid tribute to his people, who have listened to his advice and to his voice and whose discipline has enabled Zaire to get out of a very difficult situation. The great beneficiaries of Zaire's recovery are the people, President Mobutu Sese Seko declared, adding that it is time for the people to benefit from the confidence they have placed in their leader.

Asked if there are political prisoners in Zaire, President Mobutu gave a clear, straight-forward and unequivocal answer: [words indistinct] political prisoner, he will be released. [word indistinct] what is being said on the political prisons and prisoners in Zaire, the head of state added, is part of a [word indistinct] campaign, meant to cause harm. And President Mobutu pointed out that among all branches of Amnesty International in the world, it is the one in Belgium that has been most at Zaire's heels. This is not by accident since it is known that Mobutu favors the use of an expensive language toward the Belgians--the man who [words indistinct] takes a beautiful beefsteak out of his mouth.

Zaire, President Mobutu went on again, has just opened wide the doors of its prisons to the International Red Cross. The report of this respected and dignified Institution supports Zaire, but never will Amnesty International make any reference to this report. My conscience is clean, leader Mobutu Sese Seko concluded.

Concerning Zaire's recent political reforms, especially the creation of the MPR Central Committee, our [words indistinct] founder of the MPR began by recalling his 4 February address, during which he had carefully reviewed all sectors of national life.

I had to, he said, address harsh words to the Political Bureau which in turn had to undergo a thorough self-criticism, which resulted in the transfer of all the Political Bureau's powers to the Central Committee.

The MPR Congress, leader Mobutu Sese Seko explained, meets every 5 years and we intend to make the twice-yearly Central Committee meetings minicongresses.

I appeal, the MPR founding chairman explained, to trustworthy men and people of value to form the Central Committee and to support me [words indistinct] carry out the administration of the country, while the Political Bureau members have become advisers who help me in my daily administration duties. It is a matter of a formula, leader Mobutu stressed--a formula involving a greater degree of participation by the people than you can imagine.

A rather unexpected question from Radio France International to President Mobutu: Mr President, how do you feel? President Mobutu's answer in between two bursts of laughter: As you can see, I am very well.

CSO: 4400

ZAIRE

MOBUTU COMMENTS ON CHAD, WESTERN CRITICISM

AB240647 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1630 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 22 Dec (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, and his wife, Mama Bobi Ladawa, return to Zaire on Tuesday the 23d at the end of a 12-day private visit to Paris.

On Monday, guide Mobutu Sese Seko granted an interview to Jean Lartequy of the magazine PARIS MATCH which was mainly devoted to the Chadian problem. President Mobutu first recalled the decisions of the last UDEAC [Central Africa Customs and Economic Union] summit which has just ended in Brazzaville and with which Zaire has been associated for the first time.

The founding chairman stressed that at this meeting Zaire's point of view was adopted and that the final communique published at the end of the deliberations called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Chad while recommending the immediate setting up of an inter-African force to replace the Libyans--of course with the understanding that Central Africa would have to be represented within this force.

Referring to what the PARIS MATCH journalist called the risk of the extension of the Libyan threat, President Mobutu said he could neither confirm nor deny the alleged intentions of Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, and he had no way of reading the thoughts of the Libyan leader. He added that, for his part he is calling for strict observance of the sacred principle of the sovereignty of states and the inviolability of the borders inherited from the colonial era by all OAU member countries.

All well-meaning African countries will have to join their efforts to help the Chadians regain their unity and devote themselves to their own development in peace, guide Mobutu Sese Seko said in substance.

Questioned on the attitude to be adopted by France founding president again began by deploring France's withdrawal from Chad and went on to wonder if a return of the French army under the present circumstances would not be interpreted by authorities on international law as a kind of aggression.

This does not prevent France from continuing to adopt a firm attitude of never hesitating to come to the assistance of her African friends when they are threatened in matters of security, he pointed out.

The suitable solution for Chad now is a solution of detente, the Zairian way, President Mobutu indicated.

We have experienced all this in Zaire, the founding chairman pointed out, adding: We have known secessions and rebellions, but we were forced to understand each other. During the agitated period of our history, we had 44 political parties, 22 governments, 7 trade unions, just to mention a few. But look at what we are today, look at Zaire today.

Guide Mobutu Sese Seko ended on a bitter note: Today we live in peace and national concord thanks to the MPR, but we are blamed in the West for having a one-party system and thereby practicing dictatorship. But your problem in the West is that you are more and more infiltrated by some so-called humanitarian international bodies by which you keep weakening us. In truth, the West today bothers us more than the East. But I am not the type to let myself be weakened in this manner. I am the head of state of everybody-- the good ones and the evil ones. But I must tell you that the part which I reserve for the good citizens is predominant. Zaire, my country, does not let herself go easily. We defend ourselves and resist, come what may.

CSO: 4400

ZAIRE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS DRAFT BUDGET

AB262057 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1749 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 23 Dec (AZAP)--On Tuesday at the Palais de la Nation, the legislative council adopted the state draft budget for 1981 by 175 in favor, 3 against and 14 abstentions out of 192 members who took part in the vote. The draft will be submitted to the head of state for promulgation. The budget adopted by the people's commissioners set total receipts at 5,070,825,538 zaires and total expenditures at 5,571,500,813 zaires. This indicates a deficit of 500,671,275 zaires.

In his contribution to this public session, the state commissioner for finance and budget, citizen Namwisi Ma Nkoy, declared that the presentation of the state budget for next year was made under the watchword of openness, which must be the watchword of the organs of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution].

All information--including that on sectors which had so far been considered untouchable--was furnished to the people's commissioners, he stated. Talking about the remarks made by participants [words indistinct] citizen Namwisi stressed that the budget is a demonstration of the political determination to orient the action of every [passage indistinct].

In this connection, the expenditures relating to the office of roads, for example, have considerably increased, as well as the budget of regional administrations (70 percent).

The members of the legislative council addressed themselves to several other essential issues during this October budgetary session, including in particular wages, which are a great burden on the budget of the state. A 10-percent increase costs the state 150 million zaires. Also, they expressed the belief that the most important thing now is to influence supply. Two other issues discussed by the assembly were the status of the SOTRAZ [Zaire Transport Company] and decentralization.

The commissioner for finance said that in the mind of the executive council, the said decentralization affects the decisions of the executive. He announced that this work has been done and the report submitted to the first commissioner of state.

With regard to Zaire's participation in the reconstruction of the Lobito railroads, citizen Namwisi said that this expenditure was not meant for the sake of prestige as some participants claimed; Zaire must meet its obligations connected with a project concerning its neighbors and its economy.

Talking about the deficit that Zaire's budget has exhibited for several years now, the state commissioner warned that it will be difficult to avoid the situation for a long time to come. He, however, recommended that the deficit should be used in the productive sectors.

The state commissioner for finance and budget also talked about the problems of the sale of diamonds in the amount provided for under the title receipts of the national press (14 million), which will use this amount; demonetization, the program of which will resume in January; and the imbalance in the distribution of investments to the various regions.

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BRIEFS

ROMANIAN EXPERTS DEPART--Kinshasa, 18 Dec (AZAP)--The delegation of Romanian experts, which visited Zaire 5-17 December to examine with Zairian officials the possibilities for cooperation in mining between Romania and Zaire, left Kinshasa for Bucharest on 18 December. This delegation visited Zaire in the framework of resolutions of the recent Zaire-Romania joint commission session. In Zaire, the delegation, led by counselor A. Geomin, had fruitful and informative discussions with Zairian mining officials. [Text] [AB270845 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1355 GMT 19 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

MINISTER KANGAI INTERVIEWED ON CUBA TRIP

LD291042 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 27 Dec 80

[Interview with Kumbiri Kangai, minister of labor and social services, on 27 Dec 80; place not given]

[Excerpts] The minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kangai, returned from Havana on Christmas day, where he attended the Cuban Communist Party Congress. This afternoon, Comrade Kangai spoke to a member of a ZBC news team:

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Minister, you have recently returned from a trip to Cuba. Can you tell me what was the purpose of your visit?

[Answer] Well, the purpose of our visit there--we went there as a delegation--was to attend the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party and also to share with our Cuban colleagues their experiences in terms of social and economic development.

[Question] Did you go there in your capacity as minister or as a representative of Zanu PF?

[Answer] In fact, it is very difficult to differentiate. I went there as both because as a minister I had also to engage in discussions with officials, my counterparts there, and discuss matters which relate to my responsibilities. As a party official and a member of the Central Committee, I also had to see how their Central Committee functions, how they organize congresses like the one which we attended.

[Question] And how did you view the congress itself?

[Answer] The congress itself was a great success. It was well attended, well organized; it had more than 140 delegates of other countries. This is excluding the delegations from the various branches and committees of the Cuban Communist Party and members of the (?Politburo).

[Question] You say you had discussions on matters concerning your duties as minister. Does that mean that you signed agreements with the Cuban Government?

[Answer] There were no agreements signed. What we did was to really exchange information on matters of mutual interest. In fact, we had more to learn from them. They have had a lot of experience in creating self-reliant projects for their country. [End recording]

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1-15-81

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